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PROTEST — Workers carried an effigy of President François Mitterrand through Paris Friday to protest plans to cut jobs in the French steel industry. Page 2.

Pollution Talks End In Disunity

No Standard Set On Mediterranean

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — In a setback for a major European effort to clean up the Mediterranean, 15 governments and the European Community failed to agree Friday on a single standard for measuring water pollution at all beaches in the Mediterranean basin.

Agreement on the measures fell through at the end of a weeklong review of the intergovernmental Mediterranean Environment Program. Further discussion was put off for a year.

The participants also refused to commit themselves to cleaning up or closing beaches that failed to meet pollution standards.

The strongest opposition to the proposals came from France, which said the proposed standards were inconsistent with a 1975 EC directive on pollution in bathing water.

"We cannot accept another set of conflicting standards," said Philippe Pilet, a French environment official.

Mr. Pilet also said that the new proposals would have been costly to implement.

A delegate described the results as "a big setback." Others expressed the fear that the lack of an agreement could undermine the credibility of MEDPOL, a pollution monitoring and research program.

MEDPOL is seen by many as the single most significant product of the Mediterranean Environment Program, started in 1975 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program.

MEDPOL, built up over the past nine years, now involves 84 laboratories in 17 countries. Only Albania has refused to cooperate.

The proposal to set a single standard for beach pollution was based on MEDPOL data. It formed part of a package of anti-pollution measures tailored to the Mediterranean environment.

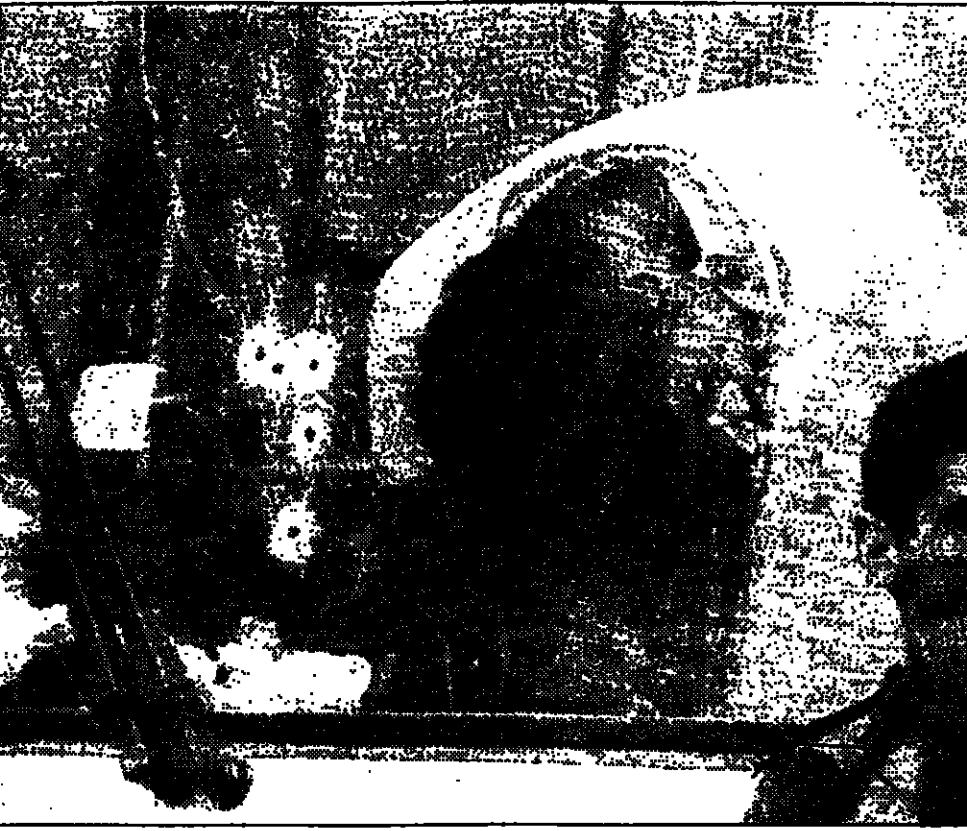
The package contained proposals to forbid the sale of shellfish contaminated by sewage and concluded that there was no general health risk from mercury poisoning in the Mediterranean.

Participants at the meeting decided Friday simply to recommend the package for consideration in countries that did not have such legislation. The discussion has been postponed until the next intergovernmental meeting, which is to take place in September in Genoa, Italy.

"Of course we are slightly disappointed," said Aldo Manes, the coordinator of the UN Environment Program, which services the Mediterranean program. "But governments are sovereign. They don't like to be pushed too hard."

Other delegates were more critical.

"We've been talking about standards for years," said Dr. Uri Marimov, director of the Environmental (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



One of the Palestinian guerrillas killed in storming of hijacked bus by Israeli troops Friday.

Israeli Troops Storm Hijacked Bus, Killing 4 Guerrillas, One Passenger

Editor's note: The dispatches used in the following story were submitted to the Israeli military censor, who ordered the deletion of some material.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEIR EL BALAH, Occupied Gaza — Israeli troops stormed a hijacked bus Friday, killing four Arab guerrillas and freeing about 24 passengers held hostage for 10 hours.

A 19-year-old woman passenger was also killed in the pre-dawn assault on the bus, the military said. It identified her as an Israeli soldier, Corporal Irit Portugez. Seven other passengers were wounded, military officials said.

The soldiers rushed the bus from bushes alongside the road, firing assault rifles and tossing stun grenades as they scaled the sides of the vehicle and entered through the windows.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist guerrilla group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, issued a statement in Damascus, claiming responsibility for the attack. "The forthcoming days will see a number of spectacular operations in the occupied territories," it added.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who announced the rescue operation on Israeli radio, said it proved that terrorists had no chance of "imposing their will on us and escaping unpunished." He said Israel "would know how to deal with the terrorists."

All of the Israeli casualties, including the slain woman, apparently were hit by Israeli gunfire in the military assault.

The bus, carrying 35 passengers on a route from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon, was hijacked Thursday evening near the Mediterranean coastal city of Ashdod by the four men

Radio Reports Lebanon Attack

Reuters

BEIRUT — A truck filled with explosives was driven into an Israeli position in south Lebanon on Friday, destroying two tanks and killing six soldiers, Beirut Radio reported.

Communications with Israeli-occupied south Lebanon have been cut, and the report could not be confirmed from other sources. The radio, which broadcasts from Moslem-controlled West Beirut, said "national resistance fighters" carried out the operation 10 kilometers (six miles) east of the southern Lebanese port of Tyre.

Attacks on the Israelis, who have occupied south Lebanon since the invasion in June 1982, have increased after calls from leaders of the Shiite Moslems, the dominant group in the south, to drive them out.

who got on as paying passengers. They pulled weapons and ordered the driver to head toward the Egyptian border.

The bus broke through two roadblocks before army sharpshooters stopped it by deflating its tires near the Palestinian refugee camp of Deir el Balah, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Tel Aviv.

There, 10 miles from the border, about nine passengers escaped, the military said. A pregnant woman who had become hysterical was released earlier.

Authorities negotiated with the terrorists, who demanded the release of 500 guerrillas held in Israeli jails and safe passage to Egypt for themselves, said Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

"They had a bomb they threatened to explode, but we managed to take control before they had a chance to detonate it," Mr. Arens told Israeli radio.

The hijackers also were armed with bottles of acid, knives and a grenade, officials said. A passenger, Esther Ziv, said one threatened repeatedly to kill everyone aboard.

Most Israelis knew nothing of the incident until they awoke Friday morning and turned on their radios or picked up their newspapers. Military censors barred Israeli radio and television from mentioning the hijacking until the hostages were freed.

The hijacking was the latest in a recent rash of guerrilla operations inside Israel. It came 10 days after three terrorists opened fire with automatic weapons and grenades on a Jerusalem intersection, wounding 48 people.

On March 8, three people were killed and nine wounded when a grenade exploded on a bus in Ashdod, a city on the Mediterranean coast.

Defense Minister Arens, who commanded the assault on the bus, said his order to storm the vehicle was in line with "traditional policy laid down by Israel not to give in to the terrorists."

The hijacking was the first incident of hostages being taken in Israel since March 12, 1978, when a dozen Palestinian guerrillas landed in northern Israel in rubber dinghies. They seized two buses.

Thirty-five Israelis and nine guerrillas were killed in the shootout that followed with Israeli forces.

Reagan Is Said To Authorize Salvador Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Friday authorized the emergency shipment of weapons and medical supplies to the government of El Salvador, a Democratic congressman announced Friday.

Representative Clarence D. Long, a Democrat of Maryland who is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, announced Mr. Reagan's decision at a press conference.

It was expected that Mr. Reagan would authorize \$32 million in aid. Congressional leaders agreed Thursday night to allow the president to provide that amount from funds earmarked for other countries until Congress returns from its weeklong Easter recess to consider the full request for military aid.

A White House announcement on the aid package was scheduled for late Friday afternoon.

Sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, told The Associated Press that Mr. Reagan had invoked authority permitting him to send military equipment to a country whose payments are deferred for up to 120 days.

No additional military aid was being provided to Nicaragua, where the United States is supporting rebel guerrillas.

The administration had been eager to provide emergency military assistance to El Salvador before the second round of that country's presidential election. The runoff, scheduled May 6, is between José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat who is considered a moderate, and Roberto d'Aubuisson, a candidate of the far right.

Congress recessed Friday with-

House Condemns Harbor Mining

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has joined the Senate in approving a nonbinding resolution opposing the use of federal funds for the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

The vote Thursday night was 281-111, with 224 Democrats and 57 Republicans supporting the resolution and 15 Democrats and 96 Republicans voting against it.

Although the resolution was nonbinding, the strong support for it in both chambers virtually assured an end to the mining, which administration officials have privately acknowledged was directed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Although the mining has reportedly been discontinued, administration officials have declined to assure congressional committees that it would not be resumed.

out completing action on Mr. Reagan's bill to provide \$61.8 million in military aid to El Salvador and \$21 million in covert aid to guerrillas fighting Nicaragua's leftist government. The bill has been approved by the Senate but has met strong resistance in the House.

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, leader of the Senate's majority Republicans, proposed Thursday that the president exercise his authority to divert, or "reprogram," to El Salvador funds earmarked for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Deportation of Aliens Is Resumed by Nigeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigeria has deported more than 4,000 illegal immigrants on the first two days of an airlift returning them to their home countries in West and Central Africa, Lagos newspapers and airline officials said Friday.

Femi Ogunlewe, public relations chief for Nigerian Airways, said 3,000 people were flown out Thursday and almost 1,000 left Friday, many for Accra, the capital of Ghana. He said the deportation flights were to continue through Sunday.

About 6,000 illegal aliens were rounded up last weekend by the police, army and immigration officials in Nigeria's second such crackdown in 15 months.

Officials of Nigeria's military government, which took power in a coup Dec. 31, said the expulsions would enhance internal security and provide more jobs for Nigerians.

The Guardian newspaper said conditions were hard at the airport transit camp where the deportees were held to await expulsion. It said some fainted from hunger Thursday, others were short of clothing and there was no emergency medical help.

Deportees included women, some carrying children on their backs.

A Ghanaian expelled Thursday, Frank Orcher, 24, a bus conductor, was quoted in the Guardian as saying: "I came to look for money in Nigeria to do something with when I return to Ghana. But I will not come back to Nigeria again."

Five airlines provided by Nigeria Airways shuttled between Lagos and various capitals taking out the deportees.

A Nigeria Airways spokesman said immigrants were being flown to the capitals of Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mali, Upper Volta and Gambia.

The ousted civilian government of President Shehu Shagari deported about two million illegal aliens, mostly Ghanaians, in expulsions in January 1983.

Some of the aliens were alleged to be responsible for Moslem sectarian violence in March in Jimeta, 500 miles (800 kilometers) northeast of Lagos. The Guardian reported March 10 that 718 people were killed in rioting after members of an outlawed Moslem sect broke out of prison and rampaged through a marketplace.

Several months after the previous deportation of foreigners, the government said thousands had returned because of staff shortages in the Immigration Department and because some state governments were encouraging foreigners to return to their old jobs.

Many Nigerians appear to be losing confidence in the new government's ability to deal with the country's problems, sources in Lagos have told Reuters.

Most Nigerians appeared delighted when Major General Mohammed Buhari seized power and said the corruption that had thrived under the ousted civilian government could no longer be tolerated.

In his maiden broadcast, General Buhari made two promises of great importance to the estimated 100 million people of black Africa's biggest and richest nation.

He said soaring food prices would be brought within the reach of the common man and there would be an end to the armed robberies that had mounted with the economic crisis.

Instead, food prices have continued to rise and robberies have reached epidemic proportions.

Nigerian sources said the two problems were creating such concern that they feared that middle-ranking army officers might decide the time had come for a new takeover.

Fears that such a coup would be harsh and bloody, coupled with memories of the corrupt excesses of the civilians, mean that General Buhari still enjoys wide support, although with diminished confidence.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

J.S. Wholesale Prices Rising at a 5.9% Rate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Government figures gave indications Friday that the U.S. economy's growth may be slowing and inflation heating up.

Producer prices rose 0.5 percent March, or at an annual rate of 5.9 percent, as food costs continued to rise, the Labor Department said Friday.

Industrial production, meanwhile, rose a moderate 0.4 percent March compared with revised figures of 1 percent and 1.4 percent February and January, respectively, the Federal Reserve said. It is the smallest rise in four months.

Analysts have said in recent weeks that inflation, under control the past several years, may be stinging up and that the economy's strong growth may be slowing.

One possible sign of a slowing economy came Thursday, when the Commerce Department reported that retail sales fell to a seasonally adjusted \$3.4 billion last month, the second consecutive monthly decline.

The Commerce Department said the biggest drop since a 2.4 percent decline in December 1973, when the economy was in a recession.

The Commerce Department also said that business inventories in February rose 1.5 percent, the biggest monthly increase since the 1.9 percent rise of October 1974, and a sign that production was catching up with sales.

Overall business sales fell 0.4 percent in February, the first decline in a year, the department said. The rise in the Labor Department's Producer Price Index for all goods followed an increase of 0.4 percent in February and of 0.4 percent in January.

In all of last year, producer —

wholesale — prices rose just 0.6 percent.

The government said food prices rose 0.8 percent in March and have leaped at an annual rate of 17.8 percent in the first three months of the year.

Concern that the economy will "overheat," sending inflation spiraling higher, has contributed to interest-rate jitters in financial markets. But the stock market soared to its best gain in seven weeks on Thursday as the steepest monthly drop in retail sales in more than 10 years raised hopes that interest rates will not go higher.

Wall Street's fears of higher rates were calmed even more after the market closed Thursday, when the Federal Reserve reported a \$5-billion plunge in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply.

The market's renewed optimism also came after housing industry leaders warned President Ronald Reagan that higher rates would choke their industry's recovery.

The robust growth of the economy, particularly in the first quarter, had lifted private demands for credit, which, together with the massive credit demands of the federal government, had pushed interest rates higher.

Ear Cleaners, Cotton Fluffers: Opportunity Knocks in India

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Indians often do whatever jobs they can, and whatever it takes, to earn a living in a society where there is not enough to go around and probably never will be. The result is an astonishing variety of ways and means of livelihood.

These range from the professional ear cleaners of Bombay and Delhi to Calcutta's cotton fluffers and sellers of sacred Ganges mud, to rickshaw pullers and drivers everywhere.

India's junkmen constitute a small army that has become a national institution, carving out a special occupational niche in an economy of scarcity where nothing is wasted, where recycling is not just a slogan but a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



In New Delhi, a barber cuts hair on a sidewalk while two young women, one holding an infant, hawk newspapers.



This Time, Reagan Campaign Fails to Inspire the New Right

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has spent more than two months speaking to conservative groups and focusing on such issues as school prayer, abortion and tuition tax credits. Still, Richard A. Viguerie told a story recently about the politics of the so-called New Right that in his opinion bears on Mr. Reagan's chances to win re-election.

The episode comes from the 1982 elections. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority, said then that Mr. Reagan had failed to address these issues. But Mr. Falwell then pledged to work for Republican candidates anyway.

"Then the week before the election he took 100 of the leaders of the Moral Majority down to the Bahamas for a meeting," recalled Mr. Viguerie, who publishes Conservative Digest. "The heart wasn't in it. Reagan had let people down."

"The bears are not in it this year," he said. Mr. Viguerie and Mr. Falwell are considered leaders of the New Right, a loosely knit amalgamation of political, religious and other groups whose efforts contributed to Mr. Reagan's defeat of President Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Although their priorities vary, their domestic concerns often include legislation to authorize school prayer, a constitutional ban on abortion and tax credits for those who pay for their children's schooling.

In interviews, leaders of the New Right say they are uninspired about Mr. Reagan's re-election, even though he has attempted to repair his ties with them by focusing on these issues since announcing his candidacy last January.

The New Right may have no place to go. It is unlikely to support the Democratic nominee. But the New Right is a potential reservoir of voters to speak for Mr. Reagan and help register new

voters to offset Democratic registrations. So far, say campaign officials for Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, there is no sign of that developing.

The New Right leaders concede that ultimately they will support Mr. Reagan. But they say that a perceived failure to address their issues will entice efforts for candidates whose victories Mr. Reagan needs to gain a majority in the House and retain one in the Senate.

Indeed, they claim credit for the Republicans taking control of the Senate in 1980 and blame losses in the House and Senate in the 1982 election on the president's failure to inspire his supporters.

"They can hurt us," in the House and Senate races, a Reagan-Bush campaign adviser conceded. "I hope the conservatives will realize they'd be hurting themselves."

Morton Blackwell, who was the White House liaison to conservative groups until he left this year to start organizing conservatives, said there has been a 75-percent drop in conservative political activities

since the 1980 election. "The 1982 election proved conservatives did have someplace else to go — home," Mr. Blackwell said.

Mr. Blackwell foresees the possibility of a "lonely landslide" for Mr. Reagan, in which he retains the White House but loses the Senate and finds the Democrats strong enough in the House to prevent him from enacting his policies.

Fundamentalist religious groups have few complaints about the president's first term. But they say there has been a sharp drop in enthusiasm for any kind of politics.

Nellie J. Gray, president of March for Life and ROSE PAC, an anti-abortion political action group, said her followers like the president's anti-abortion speeches. But, she says, "There are still 1.5 million babies killed in the last four years under Reagan, the same as it was under Carter."

A December poll of New Right conservatives by

INSIDE

■ Challenger's latest mission is said to have proved the space shuttle's flexibility. Page 3.

■ Berlin's Jews differ in attitudes toward Germany on each side of the city's wall. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ NatWest Bank's perpetual securities are unusual because the coupon not only floats; it may disappear. Page 9.

■ France's economy in 1983 grew twice as fast as initially reported. Page 9.

MONDAY

■ A special report on Kuwait and its economy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.K. Limits Chemicals In Trade With Iran, Iraq

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

GLASGOW — The British government has banned the unlicensed export to Iran or Iraq of eight chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of nerve gas.

Meanwhile, the Trade Ministry, reversing an earlier statement, said Thursday that records for 1983 showed that no British company had exported any of the eight compounds to Iran or Iraq.

Last week the ministry said 38,000 kilograms (83,600 pounds) of dimethyl methylphosphonate had been sold to Iraq last year, together with quantities of methylphosphonyl difluoride. Two other chemicals on the list, it said at that time, were sold in 1983 to Iran. A ministry spokesman called last week's statement "a misunderstanding."

On Tuesday, European diplomats in Bonn said that the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands had approved a plan to license export of the chemicals.

[The Dutch government said Friday it was likely to impose a complete export ban on any substances that can be used for the manufacture of chemical weapons. United Press International reported from The Hague. A spokesman said the Netherlands would also seek ways of monitoring the huge transit trade of chemicals through the country's ports.]

The United States put stringent restrictions on the sale of five of the chemicals to the two countries on March 30 after a report that U.S. intelligence officials believed Iraq had almost completed factories for the mass production of lethal chemical warfare agents.

Paul Channon, the British minister for trade, said Thursday in a reply to a parliamentary question that Britain "strongly opposes the use of such weapons." He said no exports of the chemicals would be permitted without a license. Officials said there was no chance that licenses would be granted.

The chemicals, which are widely used for industrial purposes, can be used as what scientists call an "intermediate" in the production of lethal gases. Julian Perry Robinson of Sussex University, an authority on the subject, said they contained a methyl group bonded to a phosphorus atom, a prerequisite for many nerve gases that is difficult to produce.

Standard trade reference books indicate that three British companies supply dimethyl methylphosphonate, mainly as a fire retardant to be used in plastic insulation. Officials of all three—Ciba-Geigy, Courtauld Acetate and the Albright & Wilson division of Tenneco Inc.—said they had sold none to Iran or Iraq in recent years.

At the time it imposed its own restrictions, Washington said Japan, West Germany and other unspecified European countries had exported the chemicals in question to Iraq.

Meanwhile, a Scottish company, Weir Pumps, denied that it had supplied equipment for an Iraqi nerve gas factory, knowingly or unknowingly. Employees of the company, with headquarters in Glasgow, had said that they suspected that an order for 11 pumps placed in 1982 by Sitac, an Indian construction company with headquarters in New Delhi, had been diverted from a water-purification project to a gas plant.

Dane Sinclair, a company spokesman, said an engineer from Weir Pumps who had supervised the installation, near Samarra, 85 miles (135 kilometers) northwest of Baghdad, confirmed they had been placed in a water-purification plant. He said the pumps could not have been used for anything other than water because of their design.

But Mr. Sinclair also said that the plant was next to a large military compound, surrounded by armed guards and barbed wire, "where we have no earthly idea what goes on."



Ayatollah Khomeini



Hashemi Rafsanjani

Iran to Vote for Parliament Sunday; Mullahs Expected to Stay in Control

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Iran is to hold general elections Sunday for a new Majlis, or parliament, of 270 members, and the Moslem clergy that supports Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is expected to remain the dominant force.

The makeup of the new assembly could give some indication on the popularity of the mullahs, or clergymen, but the outcome is unlikely to bring about policy changes on such issues as the war with Iraq.

The new Majlis will replace the Islamic Republic's first parliament, which was elected in 1980 more than a year after the revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

Most of the existing deputies are running again, and any change of face is more likely to reflect a shift toward either more radical or more conservative clergymen rather than opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini or his Islamic policies, according to the diplomats.

Standing again as a deputy for Tehran is the parliament's speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is popular for his nationalistic speeches at prayers on Friday. He is widely

expected to be re-elected and to regain the speaker's post. Although there is opposition among Iran's minority middle class to the dominating role of the clergy in Iranian politics, many middle class Iranians support the war effort, feeling that Iran was wronged when Iraq started the conflict in September 1980.

"War weariness in Iran is a red herring," a Western diplomat said by telephone from Tehran. Most major decisions on the war are made by Ayatollah Khomeini, as supreme commander of the armed forces, and his closest military and clergy aides. The parliament spends more time with domestic issues.

Iran's leaders and news organizations have described Sunday's elections as a major step in the progress of the revolution. "Voting is a religious and moral obligation," Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, a prominent cleric, told the nation in a recent statement.

Critics of the clergy's role in politics, however, said the candidates have either been handpicked by Is-

lamic groups or carefully checked by numerous revolutionary bodies to ensure that no "counterrevolutionary elements" slip through. Various minorities were allowed to propose candidates, and a handful of Armenians, Jews, Zoroastrians and Assyrians will appear on the ballot slips.

Critics question the significance of parliament's role in Iran, noting that all legislation it adopts must be approved by the so-called Guardian Council, which was set up to ensure that laws are in line with Islamic tenets.

In Paris, the opposition People's Mujahidin said Friday it was using "publicity bombs" to disperse leaflets calling for a boycott of the elections.

The group said in a statement that more than 30 of the devices had gone off in Tehran and other Iranian cities this week, dispersing leaflets on the streets. It did not explain what kind of device was involved.

Massoud Rajavi, exiled leader of the Mujahidin, has called the elections a travesty of democratic electoral procedure.

30,000 French Workers Protest Planned Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — More than 30,000 French steelworkers marched through Paris Friday to protest the Socialist government's decision to cut thousands of jobs in money-losing nationalized industries.

In a surprise move, the Communist Party chief, Georges Marchais, joined the march. Mr. Marchais has been an outspoken critic of the government's plan but had said that he would not take part in the march.

The decision to restructure ailing industries has caused the deepest rift yet between the Socialists and Communists since the left came to power three years ago. Four of the 43 government ministers are Communists.

"The steelworkers are right to be angry with measures that seriously attack the conditions of their work and life, their region and national industry," Mr. Marchais said. "The steel plan is not good and will not solve the problems of the steel industry."

He said his participation did not mean "hostility in regard to the government in which we participate."

Last week President Francois Mitterrand, in a warning to the Communists, said he was ready to maintain the alliance but "not at any price" and especially not if the government effort were "undiminished or diminished."

The steelworkers, many from

eastern France which is one of the most depressed areas of the country, arrived in the capital aboard 12 trains and 400 buses chartered by unions.

As the march ended at the Eiffel Tower, a score of unionists hurled bottles, ball-bearings and sticks at riot police but caused no injuries or damage. They left the scene when the police refused to budge.

Police said 23 persons were hospitalized after stink bombs probably containing a gas used in steel mills were set off in the Paris metro, shutting down two subway lines for one hour.

Mr. Mitterrand's government announced two weeks ago that

25,000 jobs would be eliminated from the steel industry's work force of 90,000 in the next three years.

Another 30,000 jobs are expected to be cut from the coal, shipbuilding and automobile industries under the plan to restructure money-losing industries and make them more competitive on the international market. The targeted industries now cost the government more than \$1 billion a year in subsidies.

In the past two weeks, steelworkers have staged wildcat strikes, blocked highways, halted rail traffic, attacked public buildings and battled police during demonstrations.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Talks Fail on Mediterranean Pollution Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Protection Office in Israel's Ministry of the Interior. "It's time to really decide on something."

According to MEDPOL data, one-fifth of the Mediterranean's beaches fail to meet the new proposed standard for pollution. This estimate was based on 12,500 water samples collected from bathing areas during the last five years.

In addition, the MEDPOL program found that more than 95 per-

cent of the shellfish taken from 50 locations in four countries were unsuitable for direct human consumption. Delegates said the countries were France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. About 12,000 metric tons (13,200 short tons) of shellfish are consumed around the Mediterranean basin each year.

Delegates from countries other than France said that in general, MEDPOL findings on beach pollution were comparable to EC data. They also agreed that the proposed

new standards were less severe than those now in force in Italy.

A UN official said that the new package differed most significantly from the EC in what he termed "philosophy," the fact that it was tailored to the Mediterranean and not to northern Europe.

In the Mediterranean, he said, microbes live longer than in the colder Atlantic, and bathers are more exposed to health risks because they spend more time in the water.

Because of this, there has been pressure for stricter curbs. But many developing countries around the basin, such as Tunisia, Libya and Syria, lack the financial or administrative means to apply such standards or to take regular samples of water and shellfish. These he said, had been taken into consideration in putting the package together.



RIOT IN FRANKFURT — Police arrested 40 persons Friday during protests over the opening Thursday of a new runway at Frankfurt's airport. Two officers were injured. Residents are concerned about airport noise.

Salvador Aid Is Authorized

(Continued from Page 1)

other nations. President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz conferred on this proposal Thursday afternoon.

This process would enable the administration to bypass a full-scale congressional debate on the funding, but it requires the approval of appropriate congressional subcommittees. Mr. Baker was assured by Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts who is speaker of the House, that the necessary committees would approve the reprogramming, according to an aide to the Senate Republican leadership.

The chairman of the Senate and House appropriations committees announced Friday they had agreed to the diversion of the funds.

(AP, LAT, NYT)

Offbeat Jobs Pay the Way for Resourceful Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

way of life and where little of value ever makes it to the dump.

Gunga Ram, 35, spends his working days pulling a two-wheeled cart, hauling steel pipe 12 miles (20 kilometers) across town and pulling it empty, 12 miles back, for 25 rupees a day. That is about \$2.50. In a land where overpopulation often makes human labor cheaper than machinery, he and millions like him are often preferred over trucks.

On street corners, barefoot

young women with silver bracelets on their ankles and a baby on one hip hawk newspapers to rush-hour commuters.

And in the nooks and crannies of the nation, ingenuity, special skill, perseverance, guile and plain old drudgery set people to working in ways that lend a matchless flavor to a society where ancient and modern ways of doing things mix in sometimes unforeseen ways.

There are men who catch brilliant green parakeets and pedal around town with them in cages

piled high on bicycles, selling them as pets.

There are people who camp every day on the steps of post offices, charging a fee to write letters for the illiterate.

In Bombay, young men with portable typewriters set themselves up as piecework stenographers on the sidewalks, a little table and chair their only office.

There are sugarcane squeezers who sell a shot of their squeezings on the street corner. There are many more sellers of pan, the area

nuts and lime wrapped in betel leaves that many Indians chew, turning their lips and gums red. In hot weather the streets are alive with men pushing carts advertising "frigerated water."

For a few cents in some cities, a sidewalk practitioner known for his skill and his soft touch will clean your ears with warm mustard oil.

Some occupations introduce astounding efficiencies into a system noted as often for just the opposite. One of the most remarkable examples is that of the "dabbawallahs" of Bombay. Every day these men fan out through the city's residential areas, collecting from houses the round tin cans called duffin boxes. Inside each, in four tiers, is the hot meal for some husband working downtown.

The hundreds of dabbawallahs collect all the duffin boxes and take them downtown by train where they are redistributed and delivered.

The inefficiencies for which India is often scorned have spawned some of their own remedies. Some offices now hire young women whose sole job is to sit all day and dial telephone numbers. This is made necessary because the phone system works so poorly that a number must be dialed continuously for minutes on end before a connection is made.

Some specializations seem to be dying out. Not long ago, when monkeys were terrorizing workers in public buildings in New Delhi, the government searched frantically for a monkey catcher. Not just anyone can catch a monkey, it seems, and real professional monkey catchers have become scarce. When one was finally found, he declined the job because he worked only long enough each day to make 240 rupees, and had already achieved his daily quota.

This Year, the New Right Is Cool to Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

Conservative Digest showed a decrease in support for the president among its readers. One of the questions asked, "If Ronald Reagan seeks re-election, what level of work are you committed to do?" Of the respondents, 42 percent said less than in 1980, 39 percent said the same and 19 percent said more.

The New Right also is upset by persons they view as moderates on the White House staff. Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, said that until lately they had offered "symbolism and speeches but little substance" to the conservatives' issues.

Reagan's Campaign Staff

Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

President Reagan is bringing back his campaign organization of 1980 to manage this year's election campaign, which is expected to get under way in earnest after he returns from the London economic summit in mid-June, campaign officials have indicated.

The first among equals in the group of Reagan advisers from outside the White House staff is Stuart K. Spencer, who has worked in Reagan campaigns since Mr. Reagan's first campaign for governor of California in 1966.

Also joining the campaign team this summer and already working part-time is Kenneth Khachigian, who wrote speeches for Mr. Reagan in 1980 and drafted his inaugural address and re-election announcement speech.

Like Mr. Spencer, Mr. Khachigian is a political consultant with headquarters in Southern California. This year he will head the campaign's issues and research staff.

Drew L. Lewis, the former transportation secretary, will return about the time of the Republican National Convention in August, but not as campaign manager, as had been originally anticipated.

Present plans call for Edward J. Rollins to remain the day-to-day campaign director.

For now, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, remains in overall command. The deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, is expected to play a major role in determining the public schedule for the re-election effort, but has recently been focusing on scheduling and the themes for Mr. Reagan's upcoming trips to China, Ireland, France and Britain.



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WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Halts Cutoffs of Disability Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration suspended on Friday all Social Security disability reviews and ordered benefits continued or restored for about 40,000 people who are appealing cutoffs. The decision followed complaints that many needy persons had unjustly lost benefits.

Margaret M. Heckler, the health and human services secretary, said the moratorium would last until Congress was able to reform disability legislation and until the Social Security Administration replaced its "splintered and divided" disability policies with new "consistent, nationwide criteria."

A spokesman said Mrs. Heckler's action would affect 250,000 people: the 40,000 people whose benefits are about to expire or who have lost benefits but who have appeals pending, and 210,000 whose cases were under review and who will remain on the rolls. Nearly 500,000 people had been ordered off the rolls since March 1981 when Social Security began rescinding 2.6 million recipients.

Pentagon Checks El Salvador Report

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Defense Department has said that it could not substantiate a report that U.S. advisers in El Salvador had accompanied Salvadoran pilots on training missions that brought them into combat.

An article that appeared Thursday in The New York Times and Friday in the International Herald Tribune reported from San Salvador that a U.S. military official had said that U.S. pilots on training missions with Salvadoran pilots had occasionally engaged in combat and had targeted or bombed guerrilla positions.

This would be in contravention of standing orders that U.S. military advisers not engage in combat. But Michael Burch, a Pentagon spokesman, said he had checked with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Southern Command, which includes the military advisers in El Salvador, and had found no evidence to corroborate the report. A State Department official, however, stopped short of categorically denying it.

Gemayel Sees Syrian-Backed Rival

BEIRUT (UPI) — President Amin Gemayel conferred with his main Syrian-backed opponent Friday against a background of factional fighting and a warning by Syria that it might intervene with force to restore peace.

Mr. Gemayel drove to northern Lebanon to meet with former President Suleiman Frangieh, a pro-Syrian opposition leader who was head of state when war broke out.

The civil war started nine years ago Friday, and the Christian Phalangist Party marked the anniversary with a ceremony in suburban Ain el-Kummaneh where one of the first Christian militiamen was killed on April 13, 1975, and where the Phalangists responded by killing 33 Palestinian occupants of a bus.

Bonn Ex-Aide Charged in Funds Case

BONN (AP) — Egon Franke, the former minister for inter-German relations, has been charged with misappropriation of 5.6 million Deutsche marks (\$2.1 million) in public funds.

Mr. Franke, 70, a Social Democratic member of the Bundestag, had served as minister from 1969 to 1982, when Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, came to power. The charges were filed on Thursday and were related to money that reportedly disappeared between 1979 and 1982 from a secret government fund. Mr. Franke says the money was used for "humanitarian purposes," including payments to East Germany to free political dissidents.

The Bundestag, West Germany's parliament, lifted Mr. Franke's immunity two weeks ago, clearing the way for possible prosecution. Mr. Franke's former assistant, Edgar Hirt, and Rudolf Stange, a West Berlin lawyer who has served as the government's chief negotiator for release of dissidents with East Berlin, also have been charged. All three face up to five years in prison if tried and convicted.

Britain Charges Seven With Spying

LONDON (Reuters) — Seven British servicemen were flown Friday to London from their base in Cyprus to face espionage charges under Britain's Official Secrets Act.

The five airmen and two soldiers, based at the Episkopi garrison on Cyprus, remained silent during a two-minute court hearing and were remanded until next Thursday. Six were accused of communicating information useful to an enemy. The seventh faces charges of endangering the safety of information in his possession.

In another London court, a member of MI5, Britain's counterespionage agency, facing 10 spying charges, listened to final speeches from prosecution and defense lawyers at the end of a three-day closed hearing. Michael Bettaney, 33, is alleged to have offered himself to the Soviet Union as a spy.

Genscher Expects U.S.-Soviet Talks

VIENNA (AP) — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Friday he believed the Soviet Union would return to nuclear arms talks with the United States. He said that dialogue between Western Europe and the Soviet Union was important but could not replace superpower talks in a "difficult year."

Mr. Genscher, near the end of a one-day visit, said "Moscow too will see the advantages of dialogue." He said he believed Moscow would return to the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms that it walked out of late last year to protest the deployment of new NATO missiles in Western Europe, and to negotiations in Geneva on strategic nuclear arms, for which it failed in December to set a new date.

Mr. Genscher plans to visit Moscow in May and several other West European foreign ministers are scheduled to do the same. The invitations were issued by the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, in February during funeral ceremonies for his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov.

For the Record

The trial of a Czechoslovak dissident accused of distributing underground literature has been postponed indefinitely for unknown reasons, a Czechoslovak emigre source said Friday in Vienna. Dr. Bohumir Fajtl, 57, faced a maximum three-year prison term after police found a banned book in his home. (AP)

West German prison workers returned for a Friday morning after a one-day strike in support of a demand for a reduction in working hours from 40 to 35 a week. About 9,000 members of the IG Druck und Papier union walked out at 54 plants Thursday night. (Reuters)

Five Israeli Arabs are to be tried for the murder of a Jewish youth beginning May 15. A judge in Haifa, Israel, ordered the trial Friday in the death of Danny Katz, 15, whose mutilated body was found in a cave in December. (AP)

An opposition newspaper in Egypt won a court challenge that allowed it to distribute its Thursday issue. The issue of Al Wafd had been impounded because of an article the government said violated restrictions on reporting about a Moslem fundamentalist group accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat. (AP)

Reiner Paul Fuelle, 44, described as a top East German agent, was sentenced in a Stuttgart court Friday to six years in jail after being convicted of selling information about a nuclear research center at Karlsruhe. He worked as an accountant at the center for 15 years until 1979 when his control officer defected and unmasked him, the court was told. (AP)

The Liberian leader, Samuel K. Doe, has pardoned his former army chief, Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa, the alleged leader of a plot to overthrow him, to pave the way for reconciliation between Liberians before the country returns to civilian rule. Monrovia radio reported Friday. Mr. Quiwonkpa is believed to have fled to the United States in November. (Reuters)

Insurgents backed out Maputo for several hours Friday, the second strike against the Mozambique capital's power facilities in a week, the Noticias de Portugal news agency reported from Lisbon. (UPI)

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Hawaii Tries to Curb Reliance on Tourism

With its beaches, scenery and weather, Hawaii does not lack visitors. More than four million tourists flocked there last year, contributing nearly \$4 billion to the economy.

But the tourist business, which employs 20 percent of the state's civilian work force, is changing, and Hawaii is looking for ways to break its economic dependence on visitors. Economic growth, fueled largely by tourism, has slowed from the annual 10 percent of the past two decades, leading the Bank of Hawaii to predict growth rates below the national average for the next few years.

Officials say that in the past, tourists often came by ship, stayed for months and spent freely on luxuries they could not buy in Japan or on the U.S. mainland. Now the majority come by plane, stay for less than two weeks and spend less per capita than they did a decade ago.

Among the possibilities being discussed to reduce dependence on tourism are lures for high-technology companies, promotion of Hawaii as a location for filmmaking and a revival of the declining agriculture industry. But there are obstacles, officials acknowledge. Land is difficult to acquire, and the state lacks raw materials, sufficient water and the technical infrastructure that high-tech companies need.

These Japan Bikers Are Buying American

Harley-Davidson, which was almost crushed by Japanese motorcycle imports, played host recently to an unusual group of bikers who visited its assembly plant in York, Pennsylvania.

"Ahhh, beautiful," said Sho Satake of Tokyo, as he and 29 fellow Japanese motorcyclists stared reverently last Wednesday at a line of 30 new Harleys. Mr. Satake, who wore the type of black cap made famous by Marlon Brando in the film "The Wild Ones," said Harleys are the most popular big motorcycles in Japan.

"They have a history going back to 1903, and to us, history is very important. My father,

and his father before him, wanted to buy Harley-Davidson motorcycles, but they could not," said Mr. Satake, a car designer. Members of the group paid about 15 percent of the cost of their visit, the company said. The remainder was paid by Harley and its distributor and dealers in Japan.

Mr. Satake said the motorcyclists paid about \$10,000 to \$11,000 for the Harleys. The price included a trip to York and a three-day visit to Baltimore, Washington and parts of Virginia.

Notes on People

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, a professional calf roper in rodeo competitions, will be inducted into the



Malcolm Baldrige

Cowboy Hall of Fame late this month in Oklahoma City. Mr. Baldrige worked on a Nebraska cattle ranch as a teen-ager and keeps a roping area on his Connecticut farm. ... Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, said at a recent luncheon speech that "watching this recent primary campaign has made me a born-again monarchist."

Short Takes

More than 1,700 health professionals whose studies were financed with federal grants

have not fulfilled their vows to serve a stint in a remote, rural or depressed area where medical services are inadequate, according to an inquiry by Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois. The study also found that some doctors take lucrative jobs, rather than the modest salaries at hardship posts, and then fail to repay their grants.

Nearly four years after the latest national head count, the Census Bureau has issued a 757-page portrait, in 51 volumes, of the nation's inhabitants in maps, charts and tables. The summary details the findings of the census taken April 1, 1980, which found that there were 226,545,805 inhabitants.

The air force's plan to lease corporate-style aircraft to shuttle officers around the country has come under heavy fire in Congress, where some see the plan as a way of sidestepping control of military spending. Moves are planned in Congress to curb the five-year proposal, which calls for the leasing of 120 jets for \$262 million.

A Cherokee Reunion Along 'Trail of Tears'

Thousands of Cherokees returned to their ancestors' sacred ground in Tennessee last week for the first time since U.S. authorities forced most members of the Indian tribe west along the "Trail of Tears" almost 150 years ago.

Representatives of the 53,000-member Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and the 9,000-member Eastern Band of Cherokees reunited at Red Clay, Tennessee, where they held their last tribal council in 1838.

At that time, 17,000 Cherokees living in southern Appalachia were forced to Oklahoma in a harsh midwinter march that killed 4,000 of them and became known as the "Trail of Tears."

Reunion participants performed traditional dances, displayed crafts and played stickball, a traditional Cherokee sport. They also got a letter from President Ronald Reagan hailing "all Cherokees from East and West at this joint council and powwow."



Chinese Escapes Mission in N.Y.

A Chinese national escaping from his country's diplomatic residence in Manhattan fell and broke his ankle Thursday, then asked for political asylum from his hospital bed, police said.



Shuttle Forced to Land in California; Mission Demonstrated Its 'Flexibility'

The Associated Press

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The Challenger space shuttle, diverted from a Florida landing by rain, glided to a touchdown Friday on a California desert lakebed after a weeklong mission that saved a derelict satellite and opened an era of spacecraft servicing.

Commander Robert L. Crippen and the pilot, Francis R. Scobee, guided the 98-ton (88.2-metric-ton) shuttle in to land at 16 minutes after sunrise.

Only a few spectators were on hand because of the late decision to shift the landing to Edwards, where eight of the first 10 shuttle missions also ended.

The director of the shuttle program, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, said it was a "fantastic mission."

"We were able to shift plans easily and quickly," he said. "It demonstrates our flexibility, our operational capability."

Burton Edelson, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's office of space sciences, said, "It was a great mission. The crew rendezvoused with and captured the Solar Max satellite. And they repaired and returned it to orbit, and it appears to be working well. And that was the purpose of the mission."

Challenger's five crewmen, who

called themselves the "Axe Satellite Repair Co.," for their repair of Solar Max, had planned to land at Cape Canaveral after a three-million-mile (4.85-million-kilometer) journey.

They were 10 minutes from firing the braking rockets when rain was reported moving over the Kennedy Space Center runway there.

The other crewmen were Terry J. Hart, mission specialist, and Dr. George D. Nelson and Dr. James

Reagans Report \$422,000 Income, \$128,000 Tax Payment for 1983

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, will receive a \$50,526 income tax refund this year, meaning they paid a net \$128,639 to the Internal Revenue Service, according to a 1983 tax return released Friday by the White House.

The return shows that the Reagans had a 1983 income of \$422,834, a drop of more than \$300,000 from the year before, when they sold a house in California and realized a substantial capital gain.

It also shows that due to tax payments and withholding from the president's government paychecks, which bring him \$200,000 a year, the Reagans overpaid their income tax by \$70,526. They asked the government to refund all but \$20,000, putting that aside for next year's tax bill.

The return shows that Mr. Reagan reported a net capital loss of \$11,425 in the blind trust he set up to manage his assets during his presidency. He could deduct only \$3,000 of that loss, the legal limit, from his taxable income.

U.S. Airlines Get 'A Minus' For Safety

Shortcomings Are Found In 50 of the 355 Carriers

By Douglas B. Weaver

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Transportation said that its intensive safety inspection of the nation's 355 airlines has found that 50 have shortcomings serious enough to warrant further investigation.

In addition, Sundorh Aeronautical Corp. of Cleveland, a small commuter airline, has been grounded by the department's Federal Aviation Administration because of safety problems.

On balance, officials said Thursday that they give the U.S. airline industry "an A minus" for safety.

Follow-up investigations have been completed at six of the 50 airlines. Problems at five carriers have been resolved, but officials still are deciding if the sixth should be grounded. That airline was not identified, but officials said it was not a major carrier.

No airlines other than Sundorh were named at the department's briefing.

Most of the violations, the officials said, appear to involve record-keeping or a pilot not having his license in his possession. More serious examples included airlines that had not made repairs or changes that were ordered by the FAA. Inspectors grounded at least two planes on the spot, officials said.

The Air Transport Association, which represents the airline industry, reacted with indignation. "The airline safety record speaks for itself," the association's spokesman, Daniel Z. Henkin, said.

"There has not been a single fatality on U.S. passenger jets since July 1982 in some 8 million flights carrying 500 million passengers. ... We are hopeful that today's badly worded and confusing press release will not mislead the American public about the outstanding safety record of the airlines," he said.

The special nationwide investigation was ordered by the secretary of transportation, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, after several incidents. Special surveillance by the FAA was launched:

- At Republic Airlines, after two of its flights developed unexpected fuel shortages.
- At Eastern Airlines, after a maintenance snafu resulted in a jetliner losing all three engines before the pilot could restart one and make an emergency landing.
- At Air Illinois, after one of its planes crashed near Pinckneyville, Illinois, killing all 10 persons aboard. Investigators found many shortcomings and grounded the airline.

Those incidents also combined to raise questions about whether the FAA inspection force is large enough and doing the job properly.

U.S. Senate, Following House Lead, Approves \$48 Billion in Tax Rises

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Friday approved \$48 billion in tax increases, capping a week of congressional action aimed at cutting federal budget deficits by raising tax rates for many people rather than reducing government payments to a few.

The senators, bleary-eyed after a 19-hour session, voted 76-5 to endorse the tax measure. The Senate then joined the House in adjourning until after Easter.

The \$48-billion revenue increase, which would take place over three years, is part of a \$143-billion deficit reduction package that Senate Republican leaders agreed on with President Ronald Reagan. The House passed a measure providing for a \$45.2-billion revenue increase on Wednesday.

Negotiators from both chambers will work out a compromise version of the measure later. But since the Senate measure is being folded into the larger deficit-reduction package, it is unclear how and when such a compromise will be reached.

The House and Senate also want to reach agreement on significant reductions in federal spending that with the tax increases, would cut record budget deficits by \$150 billion to \$200 billion over the next three years. Deficits are expected to total between \$500 billion and \$700 billion during that period.

The Senate bill would extend a 3-percent excise tax on telephone service; raise the liquor tax of \$10.50 per gallon to \$12.50; and in 1988

the practice by which a taxpayer can avoid taxation on up to \$450 of interest earned each year, and shorten the period over which taxpayers can cut their taxes by averaging current earnings against those of the preceding years.

The deficit-reduction tax bills passed this week by both the Senate and the House contain provisions postponing scheduled increases in the earned income exclusion for Americans abroad, the International Herald Tribune reported from Washington.

[Under the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, overseas Americans were allowed to exclude \$75,000 of 1982 income from federal tax. The exclusion rose to \$80,000 for 1983 and was scheduled to rise to \$85,000 for 1984, \$90,000 for 1985, and \$95,000 for 1986. The measures would postpone the 1984 rise to 1987, the 1985 rise to 1988 and the 1986 rise to 1989.]

While the House and Senate sought to trim budget deficits, the Reagan administration was asking Congress to add another \$339 billion to the government's credit line, a move that would raise the national debt to \$1.8 trillion next year.

■ **House Votes to Cut Benefits**
Earlier, Robert Pear of The New York Times reported:

The House approved on Thursday a comprehensive package to reduce the federal deficit by cutting the projected growth of government benefit programs. But it rejected a proposal to add to the

package a one-year freeze on physicians' fees paid by Medicare.

The vote on the overall bill, which would save \$5 billion, was 261-152. A voice vote turning down the freeze was a clear victory for the American Medical Association, which has recommended a voluntary freeze on doctors' fees but strongly opposed mandatory government restrictions.

The vote was a serious setback for Democratic leaders, who had supported the freeze and other restrictions on the right of doctors to bill patients under Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

House members, skittish about voting on an issue of paramount concern to doctors and the nation's elderly, avoided a roll-call vote on the fee freeze, a volatile political issue in this election year.

Many Republicans and Democrats said they supported the freeze, but they voted against it because it was combined with a proposal requiring doctors to accept Medicare rates as "payment in full" for the treatment of hospital patients. This proposal would have been a profound change in Medicare, which now permits doctors to charge patients for amounts beyond the rates deemed reasonable by the government.

The overall House bill would produce three-year savings of nearly \$5 billion through cutbacks in civil service and military retirement payments, veterans benefits and small-business programs.

Democrats said these savings, when combined with other legislation, would meet the House target for reducing the deficit. Republicans ridiculed the savings as paltry.

The Senate Republicans' agreement with President Reagan on a deficit-reduction package included some savings on guaranteed benefits such as Medicare. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has said projected deficits under the agreed plan would be \$181 billion in 1985, \$184 billion in 1986 and \$198 billion in 1987.

Dropout Rate Steady in N.Y.C.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City school officials have made no significant progress in preventing students from dropping out of school, according to a Board of Education draft report for the last school year.

The study found that 11.9 percent of the students in the city's high schools left the system in the 1982-83 school year. Projecting that over four years, the study estimated that 40 to 43 percent of that year's ninth graders would not be in school in the spring of 1986, when they would have been seniors.

The figure for the year before was 45 percent, a difference the report says is insignificant. The board's figures have remained fairly constant over the last six years.

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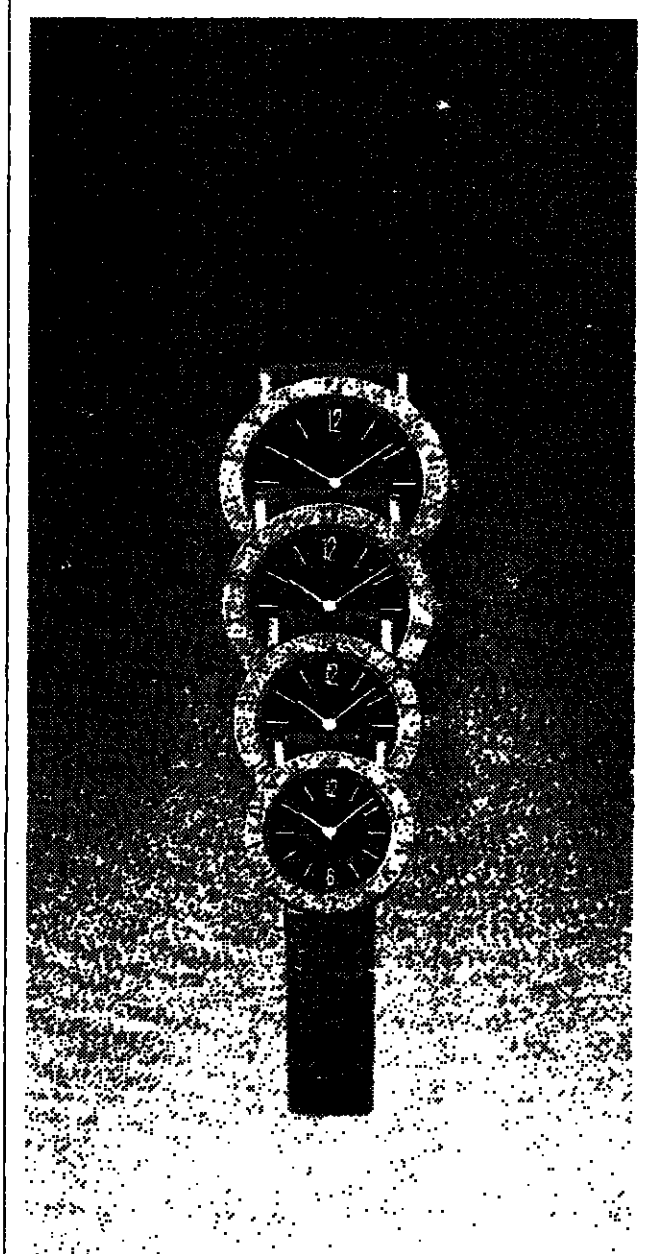
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For Population Control

Family planning is not murder, but that does not seem to be obvious to American right-to-lifers who contend that efforts to defuse the population bomb in poor countries support forced abortions in China. On this tangential ground, they would wreck a promising aid program that actually strengthens families. That is morality going haywire.

Over 20 years the United States has spent about \$2 billion to help poorer countries lower the fertility rate that threatens in 16 years to increase the world's population of 4.5 billion by a third. Such birthrates destroy economic growth and threaten social stability.

In these circumstances, less is more. The crucial corollary of birth control is improved infant care; smaller families tend to be healthier and stronger. American aid has contributed significantly to this sensible end, in places like Mexico, Thailand, South Korea, Jamaica, Sri Lanka and Indonesia, and through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. By law, not a penny can be spent on forced sterilizations or abortions.

When first begun the effort was attacked by Moscow as an imperialist plot to sap the strength of poor societies. Now that argument has been adopted by the Moral Majority and its allies, led in Congress by Senator Jesse Helms. They detect an "anti-growth philosophy" and urge delays and conditions before Congress votes the next \$265 million.

The campaign charges that a contribution of \$38 million to the UN fund pays for forced abortions in China, a practice deplored in a recent book by Steven Mosher. China denies his assertions and the facts are in dispute, but there is no dispute about the UN fund's policy. Rafael Salas, its executive director, insists it has never funded abortions anywhere.

But that is waved away on the ground that money for China's population program indirectly supports abortion. And so it may. By the same token, aid to any UN agency indirectly serves some alien purpose. By this absurd measure, there is no program that does not threaten some American's sensibility.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jackson Needs to Uplift

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, a candidate for president and for the black leadership role of the late Martin Luther King Jr., equivocated for nearly two weeks before admitting and apologizing for slurs against Jewish Americans. Now he has been late again, and late, in dealing with threats against the journalist who disclosed those slurs, and hardly faithful to his mentor's teachings of nonviolence.

What would Dr. King have done if a prominent political ally had threatened a critic with such warnings as, "One day soon we will punish you with death"? Or had called on churches to ostracize the critic and his family? That was how Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam and Mr. Jackson's campaign companion, tried to intimidate Milton Coleman, a Washington Post reporter, and other blacks who might put professional standards ahead of support for Mr. Jackson.

"A bit ineffectual and inoperative" is how Mr.

Jackson finally chose to dissociate himself from the ugly threats. And the candidate added, "I have no ability to muzzle surrogates who want to make a contribution." That kind of permissiveness will not do for the leader of a crusade for peace and justice.

Nor will these evasions put an end to the questions about philosophy and responsibility that Mr. Jackson terms harassment. He is being challenged to take responsibility for the political company he keeps, just as his adversaries are badgered by questions about consorting with special interests or condoning lapses in government ethics.

Mr. Jackson's "rainbow coalition" is not a spectrum from the nonviolent to the violent. It is a summons to disadvantaged but law-abiding Americans. Among blacks, no less than whites, the coalition will come to nothing if it is not spiritually uplifting.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Frank Church of Idaho

In the mid-1960s, Senator Frank Church of Idaho, who died on April 7 at the age of 59, began openly to voice criticism of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. He may have surpassed his constituents by his stand; he infuriated his president. Lyndon Johnson had looked upon the Western senator as a protégé and had helped him win coveted committee assignments. But Frank Church spoke out, even as joking staffers wondered when President Johnson would send the Army Corps of Engineers to begin dismantling Idaho's dams.

Senator Church was something of a boy wonder, both in his native state, where he gained early fame by winning a national oratorical contest, and in the Senate. But he almost failed to get through Stanford Law School. While he was a student doctors diagnosed an early cancer and called it terminal. Every year since his recovery in 1948 his wife, Bethine, said, was a gift he put to good use. Elected to the Senate at 32, he was chosen to

be the keynote speaker at the Democratic convention of 1960 while he was still in his first term. Later he was regarded as a presidential hopeful, but his career stayed centered on the Senate, where his interests ranged from the water projects and wilderness areas of his native state to the needs of America's elderly. He initiated an investigation of international corporate misconduct and, as the first chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, led a national debate on the role of the intelligence services in a free society. While chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, he counseled against excessive U.S. involvement in Third World struggles. He got ahead of his constituents and was cut down for reelection in Ronald Reagan's Idaho landslide.

Frank Church had a strong sense of America and felt deeply about its role in the world. The young man who came out of Idaho almost 30 years ago fulfilled his early promise.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Propaganda, Humbug, Threats

As this is the year of the Olympic Games, it promises to be a specially good one for understanding how easy it is to mix sport and politics, and there should be bucketsful of propaganda, humbug and even threats. The really big clash taking place off the track is between those two athletic giants, the United States and the Soviet Union. It is getting more nasty by the day, with Moscow bitterly attacking the Reagan administration over visa procedures, security arrangements and "anti-Soviet activities" of right-wing, religious and emigre groups.

It cannot be ruled out that those full-time, professional Soviet athletes may be ordered to boycott the Olympics as a sort of quid pro quo for the Americans being prevented from going to Moscow in 1980. [But] conventional wisdom says the Russians are so keen to take part, and win for the greater glory of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, that their team will be there on the day. The deadline for entries is June 2. It could be a hell of a race to the bell.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Semi-official and official institutions of the Reagan administration are doing everything to prevent Soviet sportsmen from going to Los Angeles. The Olympics in the United States organized in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet chauvinism, are reminiscent of the situation at

the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, where fascist elements whipped up hatred, hostility and terror against progressive and colored sportsmen and the principles of peace.

— Pravda (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia).

The war in Afghanistan in 1980, unlike those in ancient Greece, did not make way for the Olympics. The Soviet invasion and occupation of that country became an obstacle to the participation of scores of nations at the Moscow Olympics. The Olympics at Los Angeles this year do not seem to be any healthier, and it is not just the smog. Grim anti-terrorist measures, opportunistic election-year politicking and crass commercialism threaten to make it less of a sports meet than some Fellini tragedy. Now the Soviet Union seems bent on picking or manufacturing faults about such matters as visas and media accreditations.

Moscow 1980 and Los Angeles 1984 perhaps demonstrate that it is not such a good idea to have a superpower host the games. The stakes are simply too high and the chance for propaganda simply too tempting. But then the 1988 games, to be held in South Korea, offer no greater optimism: This week after much table-pounding and shouting, North and South Korean officials negotiating arrangements for a unified team for the 1988 games broke up, probably never to meet again.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Jesse Jackson — II

Is He a Black American or an American Black?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Jesse Jackson, essentially a candidate for president of the United States, was having breakfast at the private plane terminal in Washington's National Airport two months ago and invited reporters from The Washington Post and The New York Times to join him.

Milton Coleman of The Post passed on a request from an editor for an interview that would include questions about Israel. Mr. Jackson agreed, then said to the reporters, both of whom are black, "Let's talk black talk." The Post's man interpreted that to mean on background — not for quotation, but usable.

"Jackson then talked about the preoccupation of some with Israel," Mr. Coleman later wrote. "He said something to the effect of the following: That's all Hymie wants to talk about is Israel; every time you go to Hymietown, that's all they want to talk about."

Mr. Coleman mulled that ethnic slur over for a few days, and confirmed Mr. Jackson's usage with several other reporters on the campaign trail. After stories appeared about the extensive financial sup-

port of Jackson-affiliated organizations by the Arab League, he passed on the news of Mr. Jackson's habit to a colleague, who included this sentence in his story: "In private conversations with reporters, Jackson has referred to Jews as 'Hymie' and to New York as 'Hymietown.'"

Mr. Jackson denied using those words as long as he could, then confessed. So far his problem was with people repelled by anti-Semitism. But this month came a development of concern to all, black and white, who oppose racism.

Louis Farrakhan is a Black Muslim leader in Chicago who warns up the crowd at Jackson rallies; he accompanied Mr. Jackson to Damascus. An advocate of black power, Mr. Farrakhan called reporter Coleman "Judas." While not fingering him for immediate physical harm, he threatened, "One day soon we will punish you with death."

Some journalists who are black denounced this as the racism they have fought all their lives. Eyes then turned to candidate Jackson. Would he take a moral

stand, condemning such racism and disavowing his longtime ally unless the threats were retracted?

"I'm not in a position to chastise him," Mr. Jackson wailed. He offered to be mediator in a meeting of threatener and threatened — as if the issue were not between candidate and extremist supporter. While admitting that the threat was "wrong," Mr. Jackson claimed that "it does not fall on my shoulders."

On the television program "Meet the Press," he again straddled: "I dissociate myself from the statement," but "I have no ability to muzzle surrogates who want to make a contribution." He added that questioning about the threat was "a form of harassment."

Then Marvin Kalb, in a respectful manner, asked the question that goes to the heart of the matter: "Are you a black man who happens to be an American running for the presidency — or are you an American who happens to be a black man running for the presidency?"

Jesse Jackson tried to have it both ways, but then he blurted the truth:

Taking a Clear Moral Stand Is Part of Being Somebody

By Haynes Johnson

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — There is a disposition in some quarters to hold that Jesse Jackson should not be accountable for the remarks of Louis Farrakhan, a Black Muslim leader who has accompanied Mr. Jackson on campaign swings and at times taken the podium to address the audience before Mr. Jackson delivered his political speech.

Mr. Jackson is not his brother's keeper, and the attempt to link him to Mr. Farrakhan's public utterances smacks of guilt by association. Thus, at least, goes that line of reasoning in Mr. Jackson's behalf.

This will not wash. Mr. Farrakhan is not somebody who stumbled in off the street, made a few abusive remarks and then disappeared from sight. Nor are his words mere careless rhetoric.

He has poured forth a stream of invective that makes a mockery of everything for which Jesse Jackson says he stands. Mr. Farrakhan has railed at Jews, breathed hatred toward whites and publicly threatened the life of the black reporter, Milton Coleman of The Washington Post, who heard Mr. Jackson's remarks about Jews and was responsible for having them published. For out-and-out racism, Mr. Farrakhan is the equal of the most stereotypical Southern white segregationists of

the past. He differs in degree from the Bull Connors and Jim Clarks of the old civil rights struggles mainly by the color of his skin and the reverse object of his racial targets.

And what has been Mr. Jackson's response to these repeated outbursts of prejudice and threats of violence? Not quite the sin of silence, but close to it. So far he seems to have forgotten the ancient warning, recalled over generations by others asserting moral leadership and most memorably in our own day by Martin Luther King Jr., that "the hottest fires in hell are reserved for those who avoid a moral crisis."

When pressed, Mr. Jackson said Mr. Farrakhan was "wrong" to threaten the reporter. Then, extraordinarily, he suggested that the person who made the threat sit down with the announced victim to talk over their differences.

Mr. Jackson has been stirring with his calls to the downtrodden to assert themselves and proclaim, with him, "I am somebody." But part of being somebody means you have to stand for something, clearly and unequivocally, and part means recognizing that there are times when you are compelled to speak out on a moral issue.

For Mr. Jackson, this is that time.

The Washington Post



'It Does Not Fall on My Shoulders'

ANTI-SEMITES and racists everywhere must be chucking. Not only does an anti-Semitic remark go unchallenged on national television, but Louis Farrakhan is given the opportunity to repeat his threat to all Jews: If one of them harms Jesse Jackson, then all of them will suffer. Caught between his moral principles and a politically expedient relationship, Mr. Jackson chose the latter. His silence is as eloquent as his speeches. The moral banner he so proudly waves dips low when it comes to Mr. Farrakhan. "It does not fall on my shoulders," Mr. Jackson said. Yes it does.

— Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen.

Let the Jackson Drive Play Itself Out

THE Jackson presidential drive has brought ugly prejudices out of the closet. Racist assertions by both blacks and whites now threaten accommodation at several critical points of society. But is harmony best served by a full-court press on the bigotry in the Jackson campaign?

The controlling fact is that Mr. Jackson is not going anywhere in the Democratic contest. He may cut a deal at the end, but the deal can probably be made with various Jackson delegates, rather than with Mr. Jackson himself. It is best to avoid confrontation and let the Jackson movement play itself out through the endless procedural wrangles of a contest over rules. That tactic, to be sure, mobilizes hypocrisy on behalf of civility, but there are worse things and one of them is an explosion of race hatred.

— Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

Nose-Thumbing Doesn't Help the United Nations

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA — The United States has been spraying the United Nations with potshots lately. Aimed at a clear, specific target, the effort can be useful. But when it becomes a reflex or a habit, the United States risks not only missing wildly but being just the bully on the block.

There is a lot wrong with the United Nations system, which includes the main body based in New York and the large family of specialized agencies. Bureaucracy is a problem, as in any big organization. More important, I think, is an error of good intentions for which the founders, including the United States, are to blame.

The idea started with the Atlantic Charter, signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in World War II. They were trying to look beyond the end of the war and plan a new international system that would correct the horrendous mistakes that brought catastrophe a mere 21 years after World War I.

The marble-balled Palace of Nations here, set grandly above Lake Geneva, embodied the hopes of the 1920s for a permanent peace. There was a time when the building struck awe. Its very stones spoke noble sentiments, which soured long before the first weather-pocks appeared.

The League of Nations failed to organize states against aggression, so the victors of World War II set up the United Nations on the principle of inviolable national sovereignty. The prime cause of war was seen as the covetous urge of neighbors, which was now to be opposed by all.

The founders, 50 states by the time they got to San Francisco in 1945, did not imagine that such a

framed world would result from enshrining a nation-state principle and decolonization. Now there are 158 members, from China, with more than a quarter of the world's 4 billion people, to mites like the Seychelles, with 70,000.

National sovereignty is no longer a very logical principle for ordering a world where even the largest depend on trade, cooperation, communication with others. Pollution, energy, demography are not problems to be solved by respect for borders. Too bad, it was the principle of the victors, so, naturally, the newcomers took it up as the best way to express their own ambitions. The medicine of the strong looked good to the weak.

It has turned out to be a bilious poison for everybody, causing at least as many aches as it relieved, but there is no way to get rid of it now. Eventually some better formula will be found, perhaps in regional terms, because the world will long remain pluralistic, variegated. Meanwhile everybody has to try to stay alive in it, and the United Nations remains the place where competing needs can be confronted and argued in words, however pompous and vacuous, instead of force.

America benefits from the United Nations and uses it in many ways. Ceding to the temptation to balance on its impotence, and sometimes its resulting insolence, shows no more than peevish inability to provide any better idea for angering the world.

The lack of an ideal answer does not mean improvements are impossible. Sometimes, com-

plaining with determination can help. An example is the International Labor Organization, which the United States quit in disgust when it bogged down in hopeless political cross fire. The shock brought reforms, America returned and now the ILO is going about its useful business more effectively.

Another case, I am convinced, is UNESCO. For reasons that have to do with its director, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, and its haphazard development, it has strayed so far from fulfilling its function that it needs a drastic shake-up. Its aim is admirable; current performance is too poor to support.

The United States has served notice that it will withdraw at the end of this year. Other Western countries, which with the United States contribute almost all the budget, threaten to follow if there is not real renewal. If there is, the United States can remain with a sense of having performed a service of greater value than military interventions.

But pulling out is not a recipe for fixing the world. Recently the United States said it might withdraw from the UN Conference on Trade and Development if that body did not cool its polemics. The United States refused to sign the Law of the Sea treaty after nearly a decade of UN negotiations that brought reasonable compromise. The United States has canceled its treaty acceptance of World Court jurisdiction in Central American disputes because Nicaragua is filing a complaint.

This is too much. As a founder of what there is of international order, America must respect and help the imperfect creation. Improvement, yes; general nose-thumbing, no.

The New York Times

LETTERS

Neutrality for Lebanon

The opinion column by Roger Ede, "A Lebanese Advocates Neutrality" (March 28), is a promising sign from a Lebanese politician that all hope is not lost. Lebanese neutrality is the best policy objective for the United States in the Middle East. And it should meet with approval from Israel and Syria, these two powerful neighbors of Lebanon having both experienced failures of their policies there. Syria is bound to experience failure yet again, as it did after its intervention in 1976.

MAIRE HEARTY,
Dublin.

Backtalk to Black Talk

In response to the editorial "Threatening a Reporter" (April 5):

I do not defend Milton Coleman; I do not recognize any issue requiring defense. I accuse rather the press and the public at large for having thus far permitted themselves to be blackmailed by fear of reprisal into willful suppression of an obvious truth: that blacks — as well as whites, Jews, Arabs, Asians and so on — are perfectly capable of racist sentiment.

Calling Jews "Hymies" is racist. I know it. Louis Farrakhan knows it and Jesse Jackson knows it.

As a black American, I am outraged by the threats against Mr. Coleman and his family and I will go further than Mr. Jackson in response. If being black means that I may call whites "crackers," Asians "gooks" or Jews "Hymies" with impunity and that no one may record my statements without being branded a "traitor" (if he or she is a black journalist) or a racist (if a journalist of any other ethnic group), it becomes obvious that I can have very little pride in either my race or my person.

C.A. PEQUES,
Paris.

Reagan Foreign Policy

Regarding "Shult: Defends the Administration and Criticizes Congress" (March 29) by James Reston:

Mr. Reston might consider whether we are "better off now" in foreign politics than four years ago. It is my considered opinion that the United States, and consequently the free world, are better off now.

ROBERTO ANTONELLI,
Antwerp, Belgium.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FROM OUR APRIL 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Turkish Army Removes Vizier CONSTANTINOPLE — A series of incidents which at first seemed somewhat confused, but of which the real character soon became apparent, took place [on April 13]. Two battalions which were in barracks at the Ministry of War left that building at dawn. They surrounded the Parliament. They allowed the Deputies to enter, but under signs of great hostility towards them. It is probable that the greater part of the garrison is favorable to this movement, which seems of the nature of a counter-revolution. In the course of the afternoon Hilmy Pasha, the Grand Vizier, handed in his resignation. The return to power of Kiamil Pasha is announced.

1934: Dillinger Raids Police Station INDIANAPOLIS — In a daring raid early [on April 13], John Dillinger, now America's most notorious outlaw, held up the Warsaw, Indiana, police station, 80 miles east of Crown Point, where he staged a jailbreak five weeks ago, and escaped with arms, ammunition and bullet proof vests for his gang, which is looked upon with consternation throughout the Middle West. With Homer Van Meter, a member of his original band, the desperado roared into Warsaw before dawn, pressed an automatic against the side of Jud Pittenger, the lone policeman on duty, and forced him to take them to the station. While Van Meter held Pittenger, Dillinger ripped open the lockers.

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هكزنم لاصم

Berlin Wall Divides City's Remaining Jews

Official Policy Toward Them Reflects Opposing Approaches to Nazi Past

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Inside the red-brick synagogue, the 28 Jews sang their riddim prayers. An elderly blacked man with a quavering voice did his best to emulate a cantor. He last died six years ago.

"There is no policeman in front of the door," said Peter Kirchner, a neurologist who heads East Berlin's Jewish vestige. "That is perhaps a positive thing."

On the other side of the Berlin wall, Estrongo Nachama, who was born in Salonika and survived Auschwitz and Sachsenhausen, in- mended burial prayers for Johanna Rosenfeld, a non-Jew whose Chris- an origins spared her Jewish hus- and from being sent to a concentra- tion camp.

After Mrs. Rosenfeld was buried in West Berlin's Jewish cemetery, the Greek-born cantor chatted about shuttling over to East Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie for urials and concerts. He once drew 200 people to a concert in the East Berlin synagogue, he said, and every Friday for the last 35 years he has sung prayers on the ation known as RIAS, or Radio y the American Sector.

"As long as my voice is good, I ill continue to sing," the 65-year- old cantor said.

Sundered by the gray cement all, two Jewish societies linger ere where Hitler's Reich had its ital. They are remnants of a riving, self-confident population at before the war interred its ad beneath enormous mausolems and tall gravestones in the uest Jewish cemetery in Europe, hich now lies in East Berlin.

"In the 1920s," said the Dr. Kirchner, 49, "there were more eople taking care of the cemetery an we have in our community day." Numbering only 200 mem- bers, the aging East Berlin remnant slowly dying out. On the other ide of the wall, an influx of Soviet- ws in the 1970s rejuvenated a uly elderly population, which ough accounts for 6,500 of the oughly 30,000 Jews who are be- eved to live in West Germany.

The two societies tell a good deal about the opposing approaches to the Nazi past taken by East Germa- ny and West Germany. Regarding themselves as the rightful inheri- tors of the anti-Nazi resistance, the East German Communists have never acknowledged the moral eed to pay reparations to Jews who survived Hitler's death camps.

But, as honored "victims of fas- cism," the survivors receive gener- ous pensions, large and cheap apartments, the right to annual rest cures and one-bed hospital rooms when they are sick as well as free railroad and bus tickets.

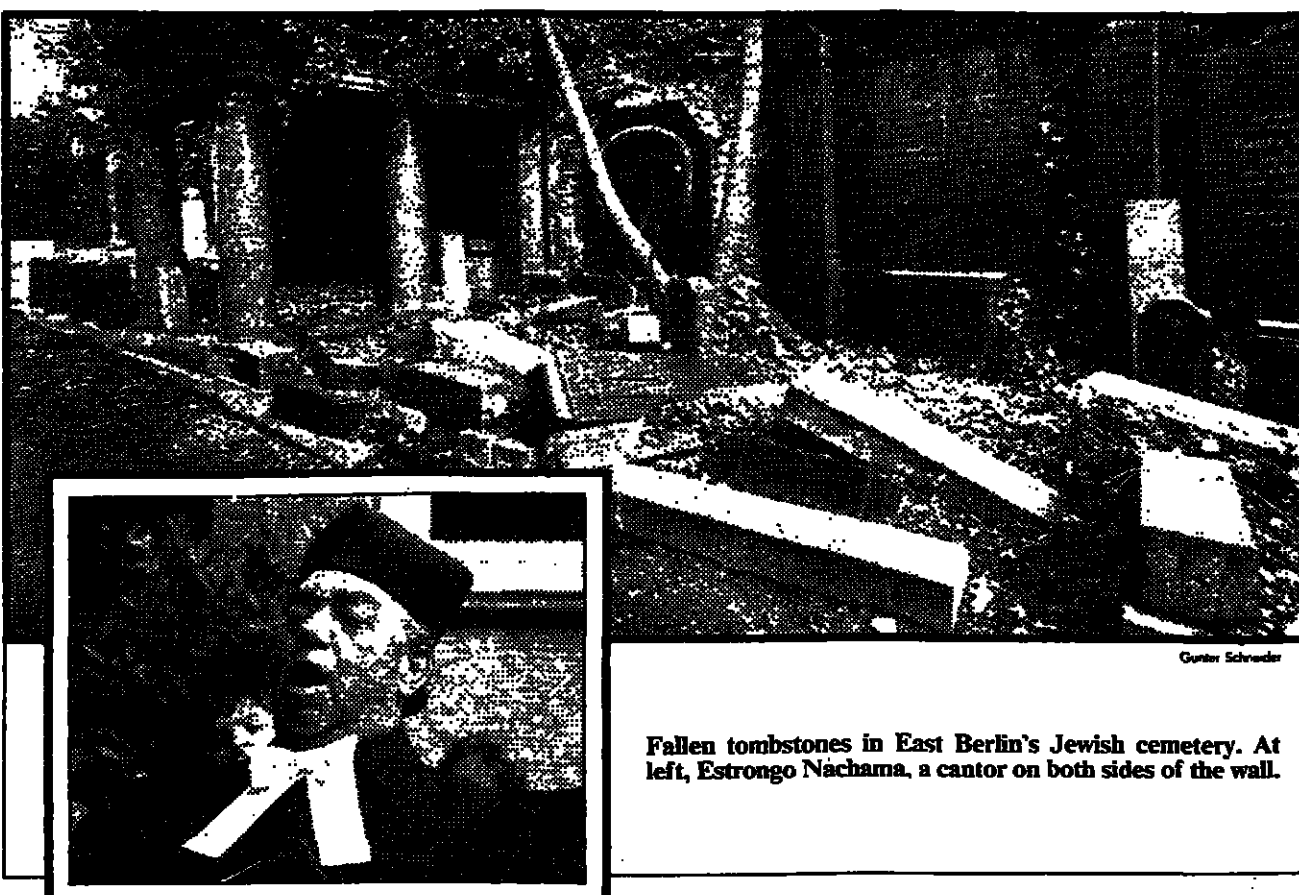
The East German state takes good care of its dwindling popula- tion of Jews — officially about 400 eople in the whole country — and provides an annual \$65,000 subsidy to the East Berlin group. Even so, this has not been enough to main- tain the sprawling Weissensee cem- etery and its 115,000 graves or to rebuild the shattered synagogue on Oranienburgerstrasse.

Although many Jews say that avowing Judaism brings no career disadvantages, many choose not to make that avowal. It is estimated that East Germany's ethnic Jewish population is 10 or 15 times greater than the registered figure. At least one Politburo member, Hermann Axen, comes from a Jewish family.

East Berlin's Jewish population is essentially German in origin. But West Berlin's is a mixture of Ger- man survivors, Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Romanian and South Americans who left their homelands after the war. Israelis who have come mainly for econom- ic reasons and the newly arrived Soviet Jews.

In contrast to East Germany, West Germany did pay reparations to atone for Hitler's crimes, and its organized Jewish life, like the Christian churches, is subsidized from tax revenues.

But West Berlin Jews say that the fierce criticism of Israel's 1982 in- vasion of Lebanon and the West German government's proposed arms sales to Saudi Arabia have made them feel somewhat uncom- fortable in the last two years.



Fallen tombstones in East Berlin's Jewish cemetery. At left, Estrongo Nachama, a cantor on both sides of the wall.

Death Squad Murders Spread in Southeast Asia

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — In the Philip- pines the practice is known as "sal- vaging," a term reportedly coined by the military. In Indonesia the practitioners are called "petrus," short for "petenabak misterius," or "mysterious killers."

The motives and victims in the two countries differ, but the meth- ods and the results are much the same. Whatever they are called, death squads, long a feature of po- litical turmoil in Latin America, are causing growing concern in South- east Asia.

Particularly in the Philippines and Indonesia, and to a lesser ex- tent in Thailand, illegal executions by the military, police or other gov- ernment units have aroused public concern and drawn condemnation from local and foreign human rights activists.

The killings, reaching the thou-

sands and in many cases preceded by torture, have also become a fo- cal point for government oppo- nents seeking the release of politi- cal prisoners and an end to other alleged human rights abuses.

This has been most notably the case in the Philippines, where hu- man rights groups say most of the victims of the murders have been opponents of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Among the latest alleged victims were four anti-government protest- ers whose bodies were discovered March 31. Opposition figures said the four disappeared from a March 7 rally in Manila to promote a boy- cot of parliamentary elections.

According to Task Force Detain- ees of the Philippines, a group monitoring human rights that was established 10 years ago under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, 1,166 persons were killed from 1973 to June 1983, more than

half of them after Mr. Marcos lifted martial law in January 1981. Another 321 political offenders are listed as missing during the 10-year period.

While often cited by critics of Mr. Marcos and foreign human rights organizations, the statistics leave much unexplained, and the group itself is not nonpartisan. It supports the more leftist and anti- U.S. opponents of Mr. Marcos, fa- vors an election boycott, the "dis- mantling of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" and the removal of multinational corporations.

Interviews at the Task Force headquarters at a Manila convent indicated that the group did not necessarily distinguish between persons killed for political reasons and those killed for economic mo- tives, such as land disputes, or for suspected criminal activity.

Also left out of the Task Force's accounting are victims of the leftist

death squads, the "sparrow" liqui- dation units of the Communist New People's Army. A number of progovernment provincial officials and policemen have been reported killed by these units.

The most renowned victim on the Task Force's list is Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was shot Aug. 21 when he arrived at the Manila airport.

In Indonesia, almost all the vic- tims of the "mysterious killers" have been suspected or known common criminals. Since the kil- lings began about a year ago, hu- man rights activists in Indonesia have attributed more than 4,000 deaths to his squads drawn largely from the military.

Indonesian lawyers for human rights groups have blamed rising crime, inefficient and corrupt po- lice and a lax court system for the killings, which have alarmed legal-

Comecon Plans Summit In June; First Since '71

MOSCOW — Comecon, the So- viet bloc's economic grouping, will hold its first summit conference in 13 years in June in Moscow.

Prime ministers of the 10 Come- con states usually meet annually, but the last real summit to include the Communist Party leaders, who are the ones who wield power in Communist governments, took place in Bucharest in 1971.

Since then, Cuba and Vietnam have joined the Soviet Union and its East European allies, Romania, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, which together with Mongolia, make up Comecon.

The summit was reportedly planned for May of last year but was delayed because of squabbles over the agenda. Some of the East European countries, particularly Romania and Hungary, were be- lieved to have grievances about the way the system worked, diplomats said.

The Soviet Union has denied there are serious differences among member states. However, the Kremlin has told its allies that it is

unable to increase shipments of pe- troleum and this is causing energy problems in Eastern Europe, par- ticularly for Romania.

East European sources said that an agenda had been worked out by the beginning of this year and the conference had been planned for February, but that it was postponed because of the illness of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet president. Since Mr. Andropov's death Feb. 9, rumors have been circulat- ing in the East European diplomati- c community about the imminence of a Comecon summit.

The meeting is expected to lay down guidelines for the develop- ment of Comecon, an acronym for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, until the end of the cen- tury.

The group is a much less struc- tured organization than the Euro- pean Community and is dominated by the Soviet Union.

Moscow has said that it wants to see Comecon develop much closer integration between the economies of its members to make the bloc as self-sufficient as possible.

Poland's economy, for example, once one of the most Western-or- iented of the Comecon states, has turned to Moscow and its Come- con trading partners since the im- position of martial law in Decem- ber 1981 and the Western sanctions that followed.

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Nicaragua Says Guerrillas Have Begun a Major Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Danes

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government curtailed Holy Week vacations for its 100,000 employees Friday because of what it called "the biggest military offensive" to date by U.S.-backed rebels.

In a decree, the government said the workers could not take the traditional vacations during Holy Week, which begins Sunday and lasts through Easter, because of the offensive. They were told to work through Wednesday.

The state security chief, Lenin Cerna, said there was fighting between the rebels and government troops in seven provinces in northern and southern Nicaragua.

On Thursday, the army chief of staff, Commander Joaquín Cuadra Lacayo, said at a televised news conference that the rebel offensive was launched from both Honduras and Costa Rica during the last month. It has involved 3,500 rebel troops backed by 3,000 more outside the country, he said.

"The towns in the north of our country are in a state of war, repelling the largest counterrevolutionary offensive characterized by huge

logistical support that is receiving from the CIA," Commander Cuadra said.

Residents of the areas confirmed that attacks had taken place, but no independent assessment of the extent of the fighting was available.

The government's assertion of a large offensive coincides with a drive to persuade the public that the People's Sandinista Militias is necessary to combat "counterrevolutionary aggression."

Two separate rebel groups are active along Nicaragua's borders. The Nicaraguan Democratic Forces operates in the north, and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, commanded by a former Sandinista hero, Eden Pastora, operates in the south.

Nicaragua's chief of intelligence, Commander Julio Ramos, said that major attacks have been made against a military post at San Juan del Norte, on the southern Caribbean coast, and at Yali and other cities along the northern Caribbean coast.

He said that about 300 rebels had attacked San Juan del Norte

but had been unable to overcome the Sandinista garrison there.

Alvaro Altamirano, spokesman in Panama City for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, said the rebel force had overrun San Juan del Norte, 175 miles (282 kilometers) southeast of Managua, late Thursday, killing 150 government soldiers and a Cuban commander.

Residents of Jinotega province said that there had been several battles at Yali, and travelers from Puerto Cabezas on the east coast said that the wounded from battles at Sandy Bay had been trickling into a hospital there for several days.

Civilian and military sources told The Associated Press on Thursday that land mines planted by rebels had destroyed three military trucks and caused many casualties in an area near the Honduran border.

They said the mines were planted along the 60-mile dirt road from Puerto Cabezas to the Honduran border town of Waspa, and along paths leading off the main road to towns and villages.

Under CIA direction, the Hon-



Speaking at a news conference, Commander Julio Ramos, Nicaragua's chief of intelligence, points to a map showing areas where the government says rebels have attacked.

duran-based rebels have mined Nicaraguan harbors, but the sources provided the first reports that the guerrillas have started mining roads in Nicaragua.

At his press conference, Commander Cuadra sought to reassure foreign shippers again that Nicaraguan ports were now safe from rebel-placed mines. He said that all of them had been deactivated or had exploded. In all, 18 mines had blown up, either inadvertently or by contact with makeshift mine sweepers, he said. (LAT, AP, UPI)

Rebels Aid Getting Aid

Leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance have admitted for the first time that their campaign against the Managua government would be impaired by a cutoff of covert U.S. aid. The New York Times reported from San José, Costa Rica.

Both houses of the U.S. Congress have passed resolutions expressing opposition to the U.S. role in mining Nicaragua's ports, and House leaders have opposed any extension of covert aid to the rebels.

In an interview Thursday, a se-

nior leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance said that "help from the North American government is very necessary" to his group.

If Congress votes to discontinue the aid, the senior officer said, "we think the U.S. government will look for some other way to continue helping us." If that does not happen, he said, "I cannot say that measures we would have to take. But we would have to look for some solution."

The official said that one of the terms for receiving the U.S. aid has been that officials would not tell anyone that they were getting it.

José Davila Membreno, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's Christian Democratic faction, said the group's official position was that "we do not receive direct aid because we refuse to be manipulated."

"We don't lend ourselves to the CIA game," he said. But he acknowledged that it "may get indirect aid" from the CIA.

"We get little envelopes from friends," he said. "We have received several of these envelopes

since May of 1983, and I don't know where they come from." The envelopes contain "\$3,000, \$5,000, maybe \$6,000 each," he added.

"Sometimes it is in American dollars, sometimes it is a check" drawn on a Mexican bank.

Also, he said, "we have received rifles," principally Soviet- and Belgian-made weapons, "and sometimes it is just clothing." All this, he said, smiling, "is what we call invisible help."

The other rebel group, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, acknowledged previously that it was receiving support from the CIA.

The Defense Department announced Friday that U.S. Army and Honduran troops continued joint military exercises in Honduras, including a parachute drop about 60 miles from the Nicaraguan border. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Friday's exercise came amidst the preliminary phase of a larger exercise, called Grenadero 1, which involves the construction of a two dirt airfields.

U.S. Can't Observe Laws Violated by Its Foes, Kirkpatrick Tells Jurists

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has said that the government could not practice "unilateral compliance" with rules of international law that its adversaries violated with impunity.

Speaking Thursday to a luncheon attended by more than 300 specialists in international law, she added that "to portray Nicaragua as a victim in the current situation is a complete, Orwellian inversion of what is actually happening."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said the United States and friendly Central American nations had a right to act in "individual and collective self-defense" against Nicaraguan aggression.

Later Thursday, the American Society of International Law overwhelmingly adopted a resolution saying that it "deplores and strongly favors rescission of" the Reagan administration's effort to turn aside World Court consideration of Nicaragua's charges that the United States has directed military attacks against it in violation of international law.

Covey T. Oliver, the society's president, said it was the first vote condemning an action of the U.S. government in the 78-year history of the society.

The motion was favored by all but a handful of the roughly 100 members who took part in the vote. The meeting was also attended by members of the international law section of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Oliver, who was assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs from 1967 to 1969, said the administration "has persistently acted in an impatient and unilat-

eral way in international organizations." He said that if U.S. policy was to engage in conduct "modeled on that of the Soviet Union, then down that path lies madness."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that "Nicaragua is engaged in a continuing, determined armed attack against its neighbors" and "has initiated the violation of international law through the use of violence against its neighbors."

She said the rules against use of military force in the UN Charter were not "a suicide pact."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that "the legalistic approach to international affairs" was inadequate to cope with the realities of Communist aggression and subversion. But she stopped short of saying that the United States should disregard international law.

She said she was "of two minds" about submitting to World Court jurisdiction on the Nicaragua question. She said other nations, including the Soviet Union, had long defied the court, and Nicaragua was seeking to use it "for blatantly propagandistic purposes."

The United States has declared that it will not accept the jurisdiction of the World Court, formally known as the International Court of Justice, in cases concerning Central America for two years.

In response to a questioner who asked why the United States did not submit its evidence and "have faith in the impartiality of the World Court," she said the court's 15 judges were chosen in a process "as nonpolitical as the General Assembly itself."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Kuwait Museum Brings Contemporary Art to Middle East

KUWAIT — There are indications that interest in contemporary art is about to develop in an area where it has not been noticeable so far. For the first time, the Kuwait Museum has put together a retrospective of a contemporary artist, a native of Kuwait, Jafar Islah, to inaugurate the wing of the Kuwait National Museum earmarked for such exhibitions.

More than 60 works, mostly paintings along with some bronze sculptures, are on view through April 20, by which time several thousand visitors, a large number by Kuwait standards, will have seen it.

Jafar Islah's career, and his bewildering succession of styles, offers a Middle Eastern parallel to that of his counterparts of the New York School. Born in Kuwait in 1946, brought up by Persian-speaking parents, educated in Arab high schools, he studied architecture and design at the University of California at Berkeley.

In 1968 he visited New York and met Roy Lichtenstein, Tom Wesselman and others in their studios, and in 1971 he found himself in Copenhagen on a Kuwait government grant, pursuing his studies in architecture and design at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. The delayed effect of American Pop Art made itself felt.

A painting titled "Put On Romance," dating from this period, shows a woman in tight-fitting underwear with a big blossom on her thigh — and was meant, the painter says, as a satire of Pop and its hollow vulgarity.

Back in Kuwait in 1972, he became art director to a Kuwaiti firm, before moving to Italy, where he led a reclusive life in Rome and painted semi-abstract landscapes.

His mind kept wandering back to the East, as in "Romance With the East," an uncanny abstract composition that opens up the center to reveal a landscape, a pink facade with traditional Kuwaiti windows that resembles a doll house in a puppet show.

In Rome in 1975, Islah won an award for a series of 15 silk-screen posters for Kuwaiti Airlines, done in collaboration with the German designer Dieter Korbman; then, during one of his stays in Kuwait, he met the Parisian art dealer Hanié Odemart who invited him to come to Paris for a year to work on a one-man show of paintings to be held in Odemart's gallery on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

In Paris, Islah developed a highly personal manner in which his multiple heritages blend harmoniously. His "Landscape With a Dove," divided into abstract planes made figurative by the introduction of a tiny palm tree and a big dove fluttering into an expanse of turquoise sky, bears the twin stamp of abstract Cubism and of poster design in the late 1960s. The palette, however, with its shades of greens, blues and pink, owes something to miniature painting from Mogul India.

Another Paris composition is a triptych titled "The Edge of Paradise." The idea of a landscape in three separate panels, which stand

on their own, yet make up a single composition, is borrowed from Japanese woodblock triptychs the painter saw in Paris. A strain of Matisse can be detected in the figures of Adam and Eve have a touch of Seicento painting, while

SOUREN MELIKIAN

Islah's Middle Eastern background must be credited for the angel Gabriel floating on a cloud at left.

After meeting an Indian guru, Swami Muktianda, Islah took to vegetarianism, painting pictures ever more loaded with symbols and allusive titles, before turning his attention to Islamic calligraphy, a trend then developing among Western-oriented painters in neighboring Iran.

His starting point was an architectural commission he won in a competition open to applicants from Arab countries. The object was to conceal a ventilating shaft in the vast patio of a modern building housing six ministries. Islah decided to dress it up as a fountain, an apposite idea in an Islamic courtyard, and to build a circular wall covered with a glazed tile revetment. The decoration on the tiles consists of Arabic calligraphy in low relief inspired from 14th-century architectural inscriptions.

From architecture, Islah went on to objects — bronze plaques and cylindrical volumes with calligraphy in bas relief, and in the last few months he has been painting poetic decorative compositions in an enlarged posterlike style, the medium being, as always in his paintings, acrylic. One such landscape with huge palm trees springing out of tiny dunes is due to be exhibited in the first Cairo Biennial of Modern Arab Art from April 19 to 26.

Taken all round, Islah's multiple experiments form a perfect match, within an Islamic environment, to the sinuous course followed by many of his Western fellow artists. While Islah stands out, other Kuwaitis have also had a go at modern art. In the "Free Atelier," originally founded in 1960 as a club for amateur painters, painters and sculptors are paid by the government to follow their inspiration freely.

Apparently this means making a baseline for the Pompidou Center in Paris or the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Abdul Hamid Ismail has produced an interpretation of what Paris school sculptors such as Arp and Brancusi were doing long ago.

Isa Saqr spans the range of 20th-century styles, from a clay statue in an Impressionist manner reminiscent of the French sculptor Jules Dalou, to a mask of hammered copper derived from African art but fitted with a vertical look across its lips, in Surrealist style.

The tiny studios of the atelier look out on the patio of one of the surviving traditional houses in Kuwait. The Surrealists strive to imitate life in the contrast between the nonchalant atmosphere of the place, with its lingering whiff of the East — virtually everyone is dressed, as everywhere in Kuwait, in traditional Arab garb with white flowing robes and Bedouin head-

dress — and its parody of Parisian Left Bank art life.

Kuwaitis themselves, from ministerial level down, pay little attention to the Free Atelier, and the only visitors there one day recently were a Swedish couple. But the existence of the atelier and its latest developments reveal a line of interest that is new in this part of the world.

A more serious sign of that interest is the involvement of a handful of Kuwaiti art lovers with contemporary art collecting.

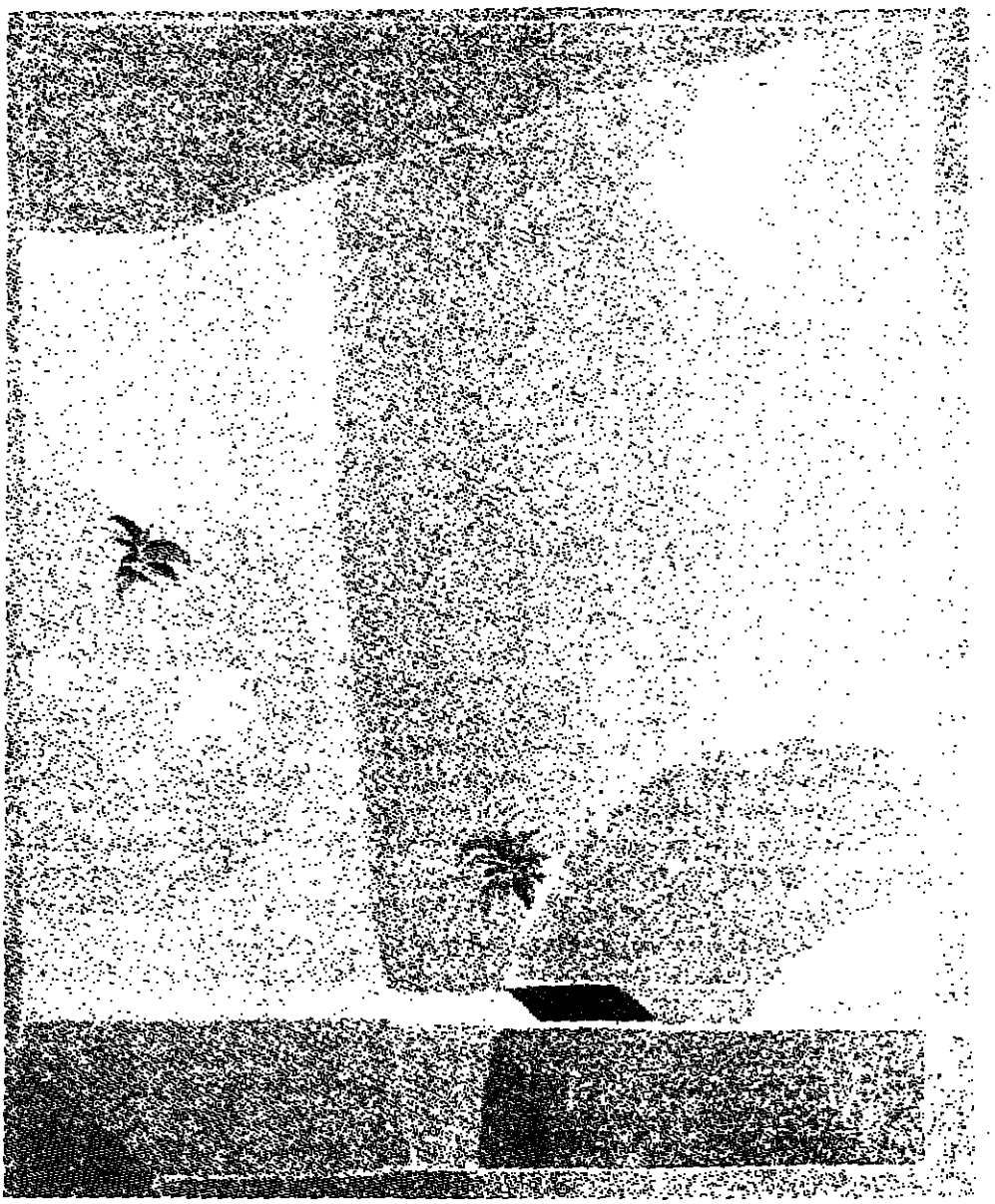
At least one major collector of Islamic art in Kuwait already owns a painting by Islah, "On the Edge of Paradise." So far his paintings have attracted the attention of Kuwaitis with wide exposure to or living in the West. The dealers hope that they could form the nucleus for a thriving market of contemporary art in the Gulf area.

Gould Jewels Auctioned

The jewelry of Florence J. Gould, daughter-in-law of the railroad magnate Jay Gould, was sold for \$8.1 million, a record for a single collection of jewelry at auction, United Press International reported from New York.

The most expensive Gould piece, a flawless 26.23 carat diamond ring designed and set by Van Cleef and Arpels, sold for \$1,375,000 Wednesday at Christie's gallery. A sapphire and diamond necklace with an enormous center sapphire of 114.30 carats sold for \$1,320,000, and a cultured pearl necklace with diamond clasp fetched \$990,000.

Mrs. Gould, who died in February 1983, left most of her estate, valued at \$123.8 million, to the Florence J. Gould Foundation, aimed to help the aged poor and to further French-American relations. Her jewelry was part of a larger jewelry sale of 255 items that brought \$17.4 million in bids, a record for a jewelry sale at auction outside Europe.



Jafar Islah's "Landscape With a Dove."

More Questions Raised on Hutton Biography

By Rick Hampson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton supposedly wrote letters encouraging a book on her life, but a handwriting expert says the letters are not in her handwriting.

C. David Heymann's biography of the socialite who parted her way through a \$26-million inheritance became controversial even before its publication date, when errors were discovered and its publisher, Random House, recalled 58,000 copies.

Charles Hamilton, author of several books on handwriting and one of the experts who challenged the authenticity of last year's "Hitler diaries," said Thursday that two letters Heymann showed the publisher were fakes. Heymann used the letters to indicate to his publisher and sources that he was working on an authorized biography of Hutton, who died in 1979.

Hamilton said he was called into the matter by Karen Davison, an Austrian journalist who had been shown the materials by Random House. He said he knew the signature on one letter was not Hutton's.

"It was traced. No one ever signs their signature exactly the same way," he said. He termed the letter, which was entirely handwritten, "a forgery."

The letter with the allegedly traced signature was typewritten and addressed to Heymann. The writer begins by noting that Heymann had been trying to find "the real Barbara Hutton," and says, "Perhaps you'll find her buried in one of the enclosed notebooks."

The notebooks — which the publisher said Heymann presented as Hutton's originals, and which Heymann says he presented only as his handwritten copies of the originals — are also raising questions.

Random House, which paid a \$70,000 advance for the book, recalled the original copies of the biography, "Poor Little Rich Girl," in December after learning it contained errors.

Heymann told the Washington Post in February that he had copied notes, poems and other items written by Hutton. But he also produced photocopies of materials he said were handwritten by her.

Eugene Girden, who said he was Heymann's attorney, said Thursday he knew nothing about the two letters, but that the author "never

claimed the so-called notes were anything except his word-for-word copies of the diaries."

Random House said in December that it would not issue a corrected version of the book. Lyle Stuart Inc., has said it plans to publish a corrected version in October.

A. Kantor had prescribed excessive medication for Hutton in 1943, when Kantor was 14 years old.

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Hitler's V-2 Gets New Display

The Associated Press

MUNICH — The German V-2 rocket, used against London in World War II, has a new room at the Deutsches Museum in Munich. The 14-meter (46-foot) rocket stands on a lighted platform surrounded by a spiral staircase in the air and space hall, which opens May 6. The 40-million-Deutsche mark (\$15.3-million) hall will house one of the world's best collections of aircraft and space technology.

The V-2 rocket has been on display in a main stairwell at the museum for 20 years. Otto Mayr, the director, said the museum's policy was to display as few weapons as possible, unless "an exhibit played a great role in technological developments," as is the case of the V-2.

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Warrior (rook) from the 12th-century "Lewis Chessmen."

1066—and All That Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — More than 500 of the most important relics of Anglo-Norman art are being displayed together for the first time in a magnificent exhibition, "1066—English Romanesque Art 1066-1200," at the Hayward Gallery.

It is not surprising that French influence, territorially, culturally and artistically, predominated in Norman England. For instance, Henry II, step-grandson of William I, who established the Norman monarchy in 1066, was not only King of England but Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou, Maine and Touraine.

He strengthened his hold on a large part of France by marriage in 1152 to Eleanor, Countess of Aquitaine, who brought him lands extending from the Loire River to the Pyrenees. Then, as soon as he was able, he married his son Geoffrey, still a child, to the heiress duchess of Brittany and claimed the wardship of Brittany from the French king.

Since almost all education and scholarship were in the hands of the church in the 11th and 12th centuries, most of the major arts of the period had an ecclesiastical purpose or, at the least, an ecclesiastical bias. This is evident in each of the 12 categories into which the exhibition is divided, starting with manuscripts on vellum or parchment, and with finely colored illustrations, of which a leaf from the St. Alban's Psalter is typical. The three capital letters of the collects written on the leaf, joined to make a perpendicular column, illustrate the text.

Sculpture was arguably the chief glory of the period, and it is splendidly represented in the show by more than 80 pieces, from carved narrative capitals and keystones through a noble polychromed wood "Head of Christ," part of a crucifix from the church of All Hallows at South Cerney in Gloucestershire; carved tympana, or overdoors; and the old red sandstone font, c. 1140, from St. Michael's, Castle Frome, Herefordshire. This last is a prime example of the Herefordshire School, which combined a working knowledge of English, French and Italian stonecarving practice.

Three categories related to sculpture are equally well-represented: ivory carving, metalwork and decorative ironwork. The ivories come in many forms — netsuke-like finials on bishops' croziers, ritual double-sided combs, quill-pen cases, twin relief panels from a book cover carved in whalebone. There is also a 12th-century chess set, the Lewis Chessmen, carved in walrus ivory, found in 1831 on the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides.

Small metalwork, much of which was melted down during the Tudor dissolution of the monasteries and the Roundhead pillagings of the Civil War, nevertheless has some survivals of great beauty, in this show particularly the copper-alloy plaque "Three Sleeping Soldiers" at

MOVIE MARQUEE

work as a riveter at the McBride Aircraft Co. Kay first acquires a new friend, Hazel (Christine Lahti), a tall, beautiful, wise-cracking sidekick, and then picks up an initially unwanted suitor — handsome, smooth-talking Lucky Lockhart (Kurt Russell), a foreman at the aircraft factory whose bad heart keeps him out of service and provides the movie with a certain amount of uneasy suspense. The affair prompts a lot of guilt feelings in Kay, but the audience knows, through Hazel's expert performance, that it actually is possible to love two men at the same time. Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes: "Demme has a special talent for locating the humor and pathos within the commonplace experiences of American life," and of Hazel's performance he says: "Swing Shift" offers Hawthorne's best role since "Private Benjamin," and she is most winning."

Written and directed by Penelope Spheeris, "Suburbia" is about a group of young dropouts who call themselves "The Rejected" or, for short, the TRs. The film observes the randomness of their lives, watching them at aggressive play in a punk-rock club, stealing food from suburban freezers or just sitting around in the garbage of their beloved pad. The performances by the nonprofessional young actors are self-conscious and "completely believable," according to Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

Chris Cain's "The Stone Boy," based on a short story by Gina Barreault, tells the story of a Montana farm boy named Arnold (Jason Presson) who accidentally

Goldie the Riveter in 'Swing Shift'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Directed by Jonathan Demme, "Swing Shift" is a romantic comedy about women in the United States in World War II who gave up their household duties to fill the demand for workers in industries once staffed exclusively by men. When Jack Walsh (Ed Harris) joins the Navy after Pearl Harbor, his wife Kay (Goldie Hawn) starts

shoots his older brother while out duck hunting. Arnold then has to come to terms with his grief and his parents, played by Robert Duvall and Glenn Close, refuse to provide the comfort he needs. According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times the film "is about a grief so special and so private that the film has the effect of seeming to force us to invade its privacy, making us feel more uncomfortable than moved."

While Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times says "it is a quite literally stunning film... Tragedy strikes so swiftly and unexpectedly that we are as shocked as its victims."

"Ice-man," directed by Fred Schepisi, follows the discovery of a Neanderthal man frozen in a block of ice in the arctic wilds who comes back to life in a laboratory under the scrutiny of Dr. Stanley Shephard (Timothy Hutton) and Dr. Diane Brady (Lindsay Crouse). The caveman, Charlie (John Lone), reacts by making fires, hunting small animals and resuming other old habits. Janet Maslin of The New York Times comments, "Ice-

2 Statues Rejoin Prometheus at New York Center

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — After 48 years in exile, two bronze beauties are stepping back into the limelight of Rockefeller Center — next to the giant statue of Prometheus, which dominates the center's sunken plaza and skating rink.

The 6-foot (1.8-meter), 1250-pound (550-kilo) statues will be slightly farther away from the huge, fire-bearing, gold-plated titan than they were in 1934.

Because their sculptor, Paul Manship, thought they detracted from Prometheus, the two banished

man isn't much of a movie, but what a science project!"

Michael Blakemore's "Privates on Parade" is set in 1948 in Singapore, where a group of British soldiers have been sent on a mission. Assigned to put together a revue called "Jungle Jamboree" as entertainment for mainland troops, commanding officer Major Giles Flack (John Cleeve), Captain Terri Dennis (Dennis Quilley) and their men put together a series of comic performances. Vincent Canby of The New York Times describes the film as "something seldom seen in movies... a melodramatic farce that comes complete with songs, dances, lewd jokes, sudden death, tearful sentiments and smashing performances."

In Alan Carr's "Where the Boys Are," four coeds arrive in Fort Lauderdale with their drugs, booze, bathing suits and an inflatable male doll. They keep busy by going to parties and ogling bodies on the beach. The main characters are played by Lisa Hartman, Russell Todd, Alana Stewart and Lorna Luft. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the film "is dumb, vulgar and mostly humorous."

"Hard to Hold" tells the behind-the-scenes story of a rock singer, James Roberts (Rick Springfield), and his ardent, unreciprocated pursuit of Diana Lawson (Janet Eilber), a woman he meets in a traffic accident. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the director, Larry Pearce, "has included more weak transitions, conversational clichés, unflattering camera angles and ethnic restaurant scenes in this film's mere 93 minutes than some directors manage in an entire career."

ANTIQUES

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SWITZERLAND

SUMMER CAMP

FRENCH GERMAN

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Winner at Inventors' Fair

United Press International
GENEVA — A fire extinguisher that sprouts out 135 cubic meters 4.767 cubic feet of foam per minute won first prize at the 12th annual Geneva inventors' fair Friday. It was patented by the British company Symol Engineering Ltd. and is highly effective in fires with dangerous smoke development, according to the organizers.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	109.00
Exxon	42.00	41.00	41.00	41.00
General Electric	35.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Johnson & Johnson	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Merck	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Pfizer	22.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Roche	20.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Schering	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Schwarz	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Industrial	1,150.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,140.00
Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Composite	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Volume	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume down	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume down	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume down	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume down	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Transportation	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,090.00	1,090.00
Volume down	1,050.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	109.00
Exxon	42.00	41.00	41.00	41.00
General Electric	35.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Johnson & Johnson	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Merck	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Pfizer	22.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Roche	20.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Schering	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Schwarz	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

New York Stock Prices Mixed

Continued from Page 1

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed at the close Friday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up and down all day, was off 7.01 points to 1,150.13. It surged 26.17 Thursday, the biggest gain since it climbed 30.47 on Feb. 24. It had fallen to its second lowest level of the year on Wednesday.

Advances led declines by an 8-6 margin among the 1,970 issues traded.

Volume was 100.6 million shares, up from the 96.3 million traded Thursday.

Analysts said they were not surprised the market paused at times following Thursday's huge surge. Profit taking is normal after such a large gain, they said.

"Thursday's rally caught a lot of people flat-footed," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "Now they are confused. But it looks like some institutions have dusted off their buying shoes."

"The market is beating its head against a wall," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "It is tough to figure out. A lot of people sold into the early strength and that accounted for the choppy action. But it rebounded."

Brokers said some investors still were nervous because the bond market was soft following the government's report March wholesale prices rose a larger-than-expected 0.5 percent.

But many traders were encouraged by other data showing the economy appears to have begun slowing down from its near-inflationary pace the first two months of the year.

Industrial production rose 0.4 percent in March, down from a revised 1-percent increase

Nigeria Reduces Oil Output Level

LAGOS — Nigeria's oil output this month has fallen back to the 1.3 million-barrel-a-day quota level set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, industry sources said Friday.

The reduction from 1.5 million barrels in the first quarter followed a government decision last month to fall back to the level required by the OPEC quotas.

However, producing companies fear that output after this month could be seriously hurt by a delay in getting import licenses to bring in badly needed lubricating oil and spare parts.

The shortage of lubricating oils has already forced some companies to close down a few smaller wells, in order to switch their remaining stocks to bigger ones to keep production going.

Shell Nigeria, the biggest producer and 80-percent owned by the government, has been given a special license to import such oils after running out of stock, the sources said.

The sources said the shortages should not affect Nigeria's ability to produce its quota this month, with most companies having enough stocks left to switch production around.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 17,420,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 16,200,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 117,753.100

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Standard & Poor's Index

High Low Close Change
Industries 180.15 179.07 179.23 +0.16
Transportation 127.40 126.44 126.81 +0.41
Utilities 127.16 126.10 126.22 +0.12
Composite 126.07 125.13 125.21 +0.08

AMEX Diaries

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Dow Jones Bond Averages

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FOLLOW THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DAY AFTER DAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

THE CANDIDATES THE PARTIES THE ISSUES

CURRENCY RATES

ECONOMIC SCENE

'Fairness' Issue May Help Democrats This Election

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While the economic recovery increases the odds of President Ronald Reagan's re-election, relatively high unemployment persists in different parts of the country and could hurt him in some important states.

The impact of unemployment on voting patterns is already evident in the Democratic primaries. Walter F. Mondale, who has campaigned as a traditional New Dealer committed to social-welfare policies, has been rolling up victories over Gary Hart in states where unemployment is high and where people say they are worse off than they were a year ago.

Mr. Mondale won big this week in Pennsylvania, where the jobless rate was 8.9 percent in March, above the national average of 7.8 percent. He had won earlier primary victories in Alabama, Illinois and New York, where unemployment was 13.5 percent, 10.7 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively.

His victory in Georgia, where the jobless rate was only 6.5 percent, appeared to stem from his close identification with Georgia's Jimmy Carter.

Gary Hart, stressing his search for policies to fit "the future, not the past," with a stronger appeal to middle-class, upwardly mobile and youthful voters, won primary victories in Florida, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, all states where the unemployment rate was below the national average. The only exception thus far for Mr. Hart came in Rhode Island, where the jobless rate was 8 percent, just a shade above the national average.

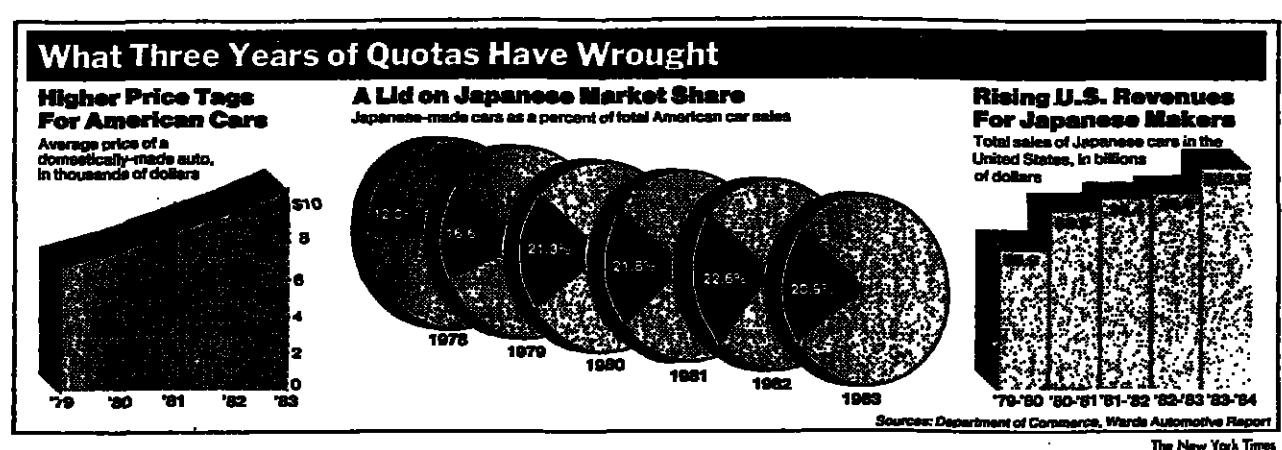
Black voters, much concerned about unemployment, which is heaviest among blacks and other minorities, have voted overwhelmingly for Jesse Jackson, but, when polled for their second choice, have chosen Mr. Mondale over Mr. Hart by margins of more than 2 to 1 to 5 to 1.

An important question for President Reagan is how much unemployment is likely to drop between now and the November election. George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, a leading economic adviser to Mr. Mondale, forecasts that, with economic growth slowing, the unemployment rate, which averaged 7.8 percent in the first quarter of this year, will fall to 7.4 percent in the third quarter and rise to 7.5 percent in the final quarter.

If Mr. Perry's forecast holds up, unemployment could cost Mr. Reagan support among many of the workers who voted for him in 1980, judging by voting patterns in the Democratic primaries.

A related economic issue is how the Reagan administration's tax and budget cuts affected different income groups. The recently released analysis by the Congressional Budget Office showed that the net effect was to hurt the poor, with rising benefits for the well-off and the rich.

Those who feel worse off after four years of Reagan still seem likely to constitute a minority of all voters



U.S. Debates Wisdom of Curbs on Japan Autos

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This week marked an anniversary of sorts, namely the start of the fourth year of the voluntary agreement between the United States and Japan to limit Japanese auto imports.

Demand by labor, supported by the auto companies, but scorned by free-traders, these limits were initially designed as a temporary crutch for a Detroit down on profits and seemingly incapable of competing with the Japanese. But, now that Detroit is walking tall again — this year promises to be the most profitable in auto history — it is still unclear whether the limits are a sage public policy.

For Detroit, the restraints have put a lid on Japan's rising exports to the United States at 1.7 million cars a year and given the auto companies time to modernize production and roll up record profits. Some \$6.3 billion was earned in 1983 and the Big Three, General Motors Corp., Chrysler Corp. and Ford Motor Co., are expected to make \$10 billion this year.

For Tokyo, the target of it all, the restraints, ironically, have proved to be a boon. The Japanese have taken advantage of the situation to modernize, too, and to export only their most expensive models. Like Detroit, Japan is reeling in record profits from U.S. auto sales.

For the competitive prospects of the U.S. auto industry, the restraints may prove to be virtually worthless. Some analysts say that when and if the limits are lifted, Japan may come back stronger than ever.

For the U.S. consumer, the restraints have been an expensive experiment, to the tune of some \$5-billion a year in higher prices because of the limits. Prices for both U.S. and Japanese cars have soared to the \$10,000-plus range. Some consumers desperate for Japanese cars are paying up to \$2,000 over sticker price while Detroit is flooding the market with high-margin luxury cars.

"To me, it is absolutely unbelievable that the U.S. public is being asked to subsidize the entire world auto industry," said Maryann Keller, a portfolio manager and auto analyst at Vilas-Fischer Associates in New York.

David Healy, an auto analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert, added: "The American consumer is paying through the nose and getting ripped by the wise people in Detroit and Washington. Quotas don't hurt importers and they've driven up prices. Everyone is benefiting except the American consumer."

And there are even more ominous concerns on the horizon. This summer the powerful United Auto Workers will begin collective bargaining with Ford and General Motors. The UAW is gunning for its share of the industry profits and it will be difficult for the automakers to plead hardship when operating in a protected environment.

Many worry that a hefty wage package could have a ripple effect on wage settlements throughout the labor movement. A big pay package might also, some say, give Detroit more ammunition in arguing for continuation of the import restraint to protect its even-higher cost product from cheaper competitors.

"We've got a new president of the UAW," said D. Quinn Mills, a labor expert and professor of organizational behavior at the Harvard Business School. "It's his first con-

Brazil Reports It Is Meeting IMF Targets

WASHINGTON — Brazil has met first-quarter economic targets for its International Monetary Fund adjustment program, and will not be seeking any waivers of IMF conditions, Finance Minister Emílio Góes Monteiro said.

In an interview late Thursday, he also said he believed that the recent rise in dollar interest rates was a temporary problem that would not threaten Brazil's adjustment program and its related loans from foreign banks.

Mr. Góes Monteiro was in Washington to attend the IMF's interim committee meeting, and to discuss the quarterly report on Brazil's economy with IMF officials.

"I think they are completely in line with the program, and as we did last December for 1983, I think we accomplished all the targets and performance criteria for March 1984," Mr. Góes Monteiro said.

Asked about the 2.2-percent quarterly rise in the Brazilian monetary base, which exceeded the 2-percent IMF target, he said, "The monetary base is not included in the performance criteria. It is one element in our letter of intent but it is not a commitment."

At last autumn's annual IMF meeting in Washington, the fund coordinated a Brazilian financial package that resulted in rescheduling of \$5.5 billion of bank loans and \$2 billion of loans from other governments, plus a new \$6.5-billion bank credit and \$2.5 billion in government export credits.

This package supplemented the \$4.9-billion IMF credit, being disbursed over three years from 1983, but the success of these measures depended on two major factors, stable oil prices and interest rates, he said.

Oil prices have remained relatively stable, he said, and Brazil is on target to achieve a \$9-billion trade surplus for the year, up from \$6.5 billion last year.

Interest rates were of more concern following their recent rise. About two-thirds of Brazil's \$93-billion foreign debt is owed to banks at floating rates of interest, and bankers have estimated that a 1-percentage-point rise in the prime rate this year would add \$600 million to \$700 million to Brazil's interest bill of at least \$8 billion.

GM Is Seeking To Double Stock

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Friday that it would seek to increase its authorized common shares to 1 billion from the current 500 million.

It also is seeking authorization to issue a new class of 100 million preferred shares with a par value of 10 cents each.

GM said in a proxy statement mailed to shareholders in advance of the company's annual meeting May 25 in Detroit that the increase in authorized shares would enhance the company's position in such future actions as stock dividends and splits, mergers, acquisitions of property and possible financing of new product programs or businesses.

French GDP Increased By 0.9% During 1983

PARIS — France's gross domestic product rose 0.9 percent in 1983, nearly twice the provisional 0.5-percent rise reported two months ago, the National Statistics Institute said Friday.

The rise was due to a sharp improvement in the current account, the institute said. The current account is the broadest measure of trade, including nonmerchandise and merchandise trade.

Nevertheless, the rise in GDP, the total output of goods and services, but not including income from operations abroad, was well below the 1.9-percent growth forecast for the year in 1982, because of the austerity program introduced in March 1983, which slowed the

NatWest Bank's New Eternal FRNs Contain One Very Mortal Aspect

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — National Westminster Bank's novel issue of perpetual securities, announced initially at \$200 million and increased in two stages to \$500 million by late Friday, is unusual in more ways than just its everlasting life. The coupon not only floats, it may also temporarily disappear.

Spelled out in the prospectus but not widely emphasized in oral discussions of the details is the fact that the bank has the right to suspend paying interest if it ever omits paying a dividend on its common stock. To date, the bank has never skipped a dividend.

Any coupon payments not made are not automatically lost, however, for before the bank can resume paying common-stock dividends it must clear up the arrears on this junior subordinated floating-rate issue. But no interest is paid on the arrears.

NatWest officials explained that introducing an element of risk was essential to structuring the issue along the lines of preferred stock so that the proceeds would be counted by supervisory bodies and rating agencies as an addition to its permanent capital.

Also little noted in the oral presentation of the details but spelled out in the prospectus is the fact that the minimum coupon of 5 percent is guaranteed for only the first 10 years. Thereafter no minimum coupon is assured.

Interest on the securities is set at 11 1/16 percent. This is considerably more generous than what classic floating-rate notes currently carry — 1/2-point over the average of the bid-offered interbank rate.

The generous pricing pushed the when-issued price of the paper to a premium and enabled NatWest to increase the size. The bank will now issue immediately \$300 million of paper, reserving \$200 million for tapping into the market.

The price of the notes, which are being sold at par, rose to 100 1/4 early Friday. But after the rise to \$500 million, which NatWest announced will be the final one, and as news spread of the unusual wording on the coupon payment, the price eased to 100.35.



Jacques Delors

Smaller Bank Feels Impact of Latin Debt Crisis

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

MILWAUKEE — The impact of Latin America's foreign-debt crisis reaches far beyond the board rooms and balance sheets of the biggest U.S. banks. It is also felt in a sunny, spacious office on the third floor of the First Wisconsin National Bank.

The man who works here, Christopher H. Guenther, an executive vice president and head of the bank's international department, has been leading First Wisconsin's money overseas for 27 years. The last two have been particularly trying.

Some \$78.3 million, a ninefold increase since 1981, of its more than \$442.7 million in international loans were classified as nonperforming in 1983. Its charge-offs nearly doubled to \$3.34 million and profits in that lending area have disappeared.

Nevertheless, Mr. Guenther and First Wisconsin, outwardly at least, are confident of their leading strategy and say there is no thought of abandoning Latin America.

"Sure, if you have a very, very small exposure in a country, one alternative is to write off the loans, and go home," Mr. Guenther said. "If we had a million here and a million there, we might be tempted to consider that sort of an action. But in the countries where we want to continue to do business in the long run, you have to help them now, when they need it."

First Wisconsin is, of course, not alone. Since the debt crisis started in the summer of 1982, regional banks like Mr. Guenther's have been pulled — though, in fairness, not unwillingly — by money-center banks holding billions of dollars in Latin debt into the arena of world finance.

In the main, the regionals have played their part, agreeing to reschedule overdue principal payments and to kick in their portion of fresh loan packages for major debtors.

For its part, there are several reasons why First Wisconsin is not balked, as some regionals have, at the loan-restructuring plans of the money-center banks. One consideration is that First Wisconsin has substantial Latin loans outstanding relative to its size. While it is the state's largest bank holding company, with \$5.1 billion in assets, it is far from being a money center bank like Chase Manhattan,

CURRENCY RATES

Loft interbank rates on April 13, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

	S	D	J.A.	F.F.	I.L.	G.M.	B.F.	S.F.	Y
sterling	2.925	4.228	112.855	36.655	8.122	—	5.514	125.70	131.45
franc (S)	53.475	76.44	20.455	4.445	3.202	—	24.657	23.9	—
mark	2.49	3.755	22.58	1.215	8.43	—	20.44	1.85	—
yen	1.427	3.792	111.566	231.88	4.227	—	7.647	21.01	23.68
lira	142.25	2,200.00	619.89	201.31	—	—	50.20	30.22	745.98
scudo	1.428	2.627	8.888	—	—	—	2.943	N.A.	1,778
peseta	8.855	11.539	368.01	—	—	—	4.753	27.87	371.25
dracma	22.95	32.20	85.23	13.81	—	—	75.82	418.34	103.05
zloty	2.178	2.108	82.95	24.94	6.138	—	7.407	—	0.699
forint	178	1,015	191.8	191.8	—	—	1.871	191.8	—
rouble	8.851	9.952	22.06	6.831	—	—	45.452	—	—
sheqel	1.804	0.7499	2.778	8.557	12.711	—	3.124	58.82	2,247

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

INTEREST RATES

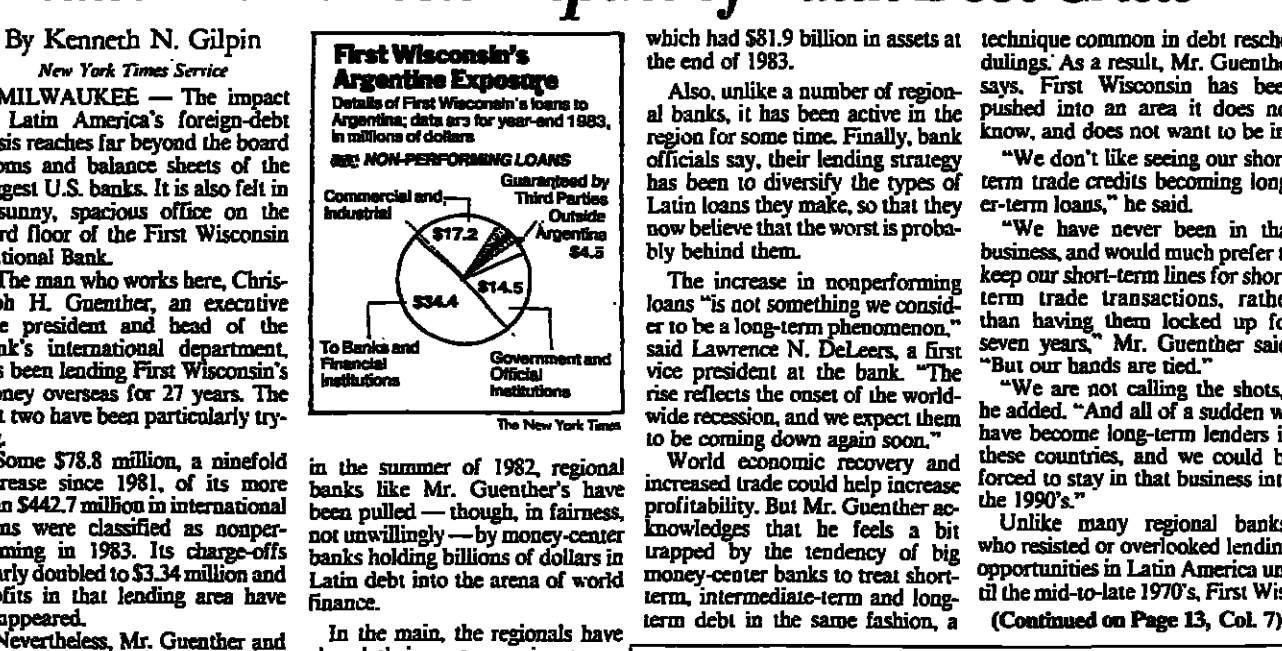
U.S. Treasury Deposits April 13

	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
10%	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
12%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%
15%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
18%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%
20%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
25%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%
30%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
35%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%
40%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%

Key Money Rates

	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
10%	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%
12%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%
15%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
18%	18%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%
20%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
25%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%
30%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
35%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%
40%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%

First Wisconsin's Argentine Exposure



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ENT 14/4

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Notice of Meeting of Shareholders and of Directors of Vitecambe International Corporation, S.A.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders and directors of Vitecambe International Corporation, S.A., shall be held at the Sheraton Copenhagen Hotel, Copenhagen, Denmark on 5 May 1984 at 11:00 in the morning of that day for the purpose of electing directors of the Corporation, to consider a sale of certain assets of the Corporation and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Attendance and participation in the meeting and any adjournment thereof will only be permitted to those who present one or more share certificates of common stock in the Corporation.

By Order of the Board of Directors
HARVEY L. LEWIN, ESQ.
Acting Secretary

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ct/oz
Gold Bars	380.45	380.25	— 1.30
London	379.21	379.20	— 1.30
Paris (124 kils)	380.20	380.20	— 1.30
Zurich	380.20	379.25	— 2.45
New York	381.40	—	— 2.30

Official Rates for London, Paris and New York are based on the gold price of \$350.00 per ounce. All prices in U.S. dollars.

